

Python

自动化运维

技术与最佳实践

刘天斯 著

Automation Operations with Python
Technique and Best Practices

- 中国运维领域偶像级专家、腾讯高级系统工程师在天涯社区和腾讯近10年运维实践的经验和智慧结晶
- 不仅详尽介绍了服务监控、数据报表、系统安全等基础模块，而且深入讲解了自动化操作、系统管理、配置管理、集群管理及大数据应用等高级功能，包含4个完整的综合案例



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15.4 □□□□□□

15.5 □□□□□□□□

□16□ □□□□□C/S□□□□□□□

16.1 □□□□□□


16.2 □□□□□□

16.3 □□□□□□□

16.4 □□□□□□

16.5 □□□□□□□□

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Python

A 5x50 grid of squares. The word "Python" is written in the 3rd row, 10th column. The word "Python" is also written in the 4th row, 1st column. The word "Python" is also written in the 5th row, 10th column.

A large grid of empty boxes for writing a letter, consisting of 5 rows and 25 columns.

Windows B/S
2010 IT

A 4x40 grid of squares. The first three rows are empty. The fourth row contains the letters 'IT' in the 33rd and 34th columns, followed by empty squares.

Python 2010
Python C/C++

Python

Python

— — — —

“Operation”

“DevOps”

“Python” 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，
都是脚本语言。Python 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，
都是脚本语言。Python 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，
都是脚本语言。Python 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，
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“Python” 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，
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都是脚本语言。

Python 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，
都是脚本语言。

Python 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，

ChinaUnix 和——“pv”
Python 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，
都是脚本语言。Python 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，
都是脚本语言。Python 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，
都是脚本语言。

——Python 和 Bash、Perl、PHP 一样，

Python

Python 是什么

Python 是一种解释型、面向对象、动态数据类型的高级程序设计语言。它由 Guido van Rossum 于 1989 年创建，最初是为了解决 ABC 语言的不足而设计的。Python 的设计哲学是“优雅”、“明确”、“简单”。Python 的语法简洁明了，可读性强。Python 支持多种编程范式，包括面向对象、面向过程和面向数据。Python 具有强大的库支持，可以用于 Web 开发、数据科学、人工智能等领域。Python 的社区非常活跃，拥有丰富的资源和学习材料。

Python 的创始人 Guido van Rossum 于 1989 年创建了 Python。Python 的语法简洁明了，可读性强。Python 支持多种编程范式，包括面向对象、面向过程和面向数据。Python 具有强大的库支持，可以用于 Web 开发、数据科学、人工智能等领域。Python 的社区非常活跃，拥有丰富的资源和学习材料。Python 的语法简洁明了，可读性强。Python 支持多种编程范式，包括面向对象、面向过程和面向数据。Python 具有强大的库支持，可以用于 Web 开发、数据科学、人工智能等领域。Python 的社区非常活跃，拥有丰富的资源和学习材料。

2003 年，Python 社区发起了“Python 2 到 Python 3 的迁移”。Python 3 是 Python 2 的下一个主要版本，它引入了许多新的特性和改进。Python 3 的语法更加简洁，可读性更强。Python 3 的社区也非常活跃，拥有丰富的资源和学习材料。Python 3 的语法简洁明了，可读性强。Python 3 支持多种编程范式，包括面向对象、面向过程和面向数据。Python 3 具有强大的库支持，可以用于 Web 开发、数据科学、人工智能等领域。Python 3 的社区非常活跃，拥有丰富的资源和学习材料。

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200510Linux
——
LVS Squid Haproxy
MongoDB MySQL Cfengine
99.99%
“SDR1.0-Linux”
“LVS” “C/S B/S”
“Varnish V1.0”
2009
12 code.google.com
“
http://blog.liuts.com/ “2010
IT” 51CTO IT168 CU
2010

Python Python Python
Perl PHP Python
Python
Func Django
SQLAlchemy BeautifulSoup Pys60
wxPython Pygame wmi
“
”
“Varnish&Squid”
C/S
B/S
—

2011 9
CDN
Python
Paramiko Fabric
Saltstack Ansible Func
Python
— yorauto



Python Python

“” 51CTO

51CTO LVS Varnish memlink

10

-
-
- Python

- 
- 



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1~4 Python

5~12Python

[illegible]

- ```
·../../../../../../../../../home/test/../../../../data/www/../../../../
```

- 项目地址: <https://github.com/yorkoliu/pyauto>

Linux Python Python

Python Python  
Dive Into Python

<http://qa.liuts.com>“”  
liutiansi@gmail.com

Guido Python  
Python

968  
Willim Tomxiao  
Thundersun Stanleysun  
Trackynong Chanceli Blue  
TEG IEG



## □□□□ □□□

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- 2□ □□□□□□□□
- 3□ □□□□□□□□□□
- 4□ Python□□□□□

1                      1000000000

```

 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
 0
 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

```

`Python`  
`python`

```
python
```

Python 2.6.6 r266:84292 Nov 22 2013 12:16:22

[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 [Red Hat 4.4.7-4]] on linux2

```
Type "help" "copyright" "credits" or "license" for more
information.
```

>>>

## 1.1 psutil

psutil

<http://code.google.com/p/psutil/>  
CPU  
ps top lsof netstat ifconfig  
who df kill free nice ionice iostat  
iotop uptime pidof tty taskset pmap  
32 64 Linux Windows OS X  
FreeBSD Sun Solaris 2.4 3.4  
Python 2.0.0  
shell shell

---

```
total free -m | grep Mem | awk '{print $2}'
```

```
used free -m | grep Mem | awk '{print $3}'
```

---

psutil psutil

---

```
>>> import psutil
```

```
>>> mem = psutil.virtual_memory()
```

```
>>> mem.total mem.used
```

```
506277888L 500367360L
```

---

## psutil

---

```
#wget
https://pypi.python.org/packages/source/p/psutil/psutil-2.0.0.tar.gz --no-check-certificate

tar -xzvf psutil-2.0.0.tar.gz

cd psutil-2.0.0

python setup.py install
```

---

### 1.1.1

CPU

psutil

1 CPU

Linux CPU

·User Time

·System Time

·Wait IO IO CPU idle

·Idle CPU idle

Python psutil.cpu\_times CPU CPU  
CPU  
CPU

---

```
>>> import psutil

>>> psutil.cpu_times() # cpu_times CPU CPU CPU
scputimes user=38.039999999999999 nice=0.01
system=110.88 idle=177062.59 iowait=53.399999999999999
irq=2.9100000000000001 softirq=79.579999999999998
steal=0.0 guest=0.0

>>> # percpu=True psutil.cpu_times(percpu=True)

38.0

>>> psutil.cpu_count() # CPU logical=True 4

>>> psutil.cpu_count(logical=False) # CPU
2

>>>
```

---

2

Linux total used  
free buffers  
cache swap  
psutil.virtual\_memory  
psutil.swap\_memory  
psutil



---

```
>>> import psutil
```

```
>>> mem = psutil.virtual_memory() #psutil.virtual_memory
#####
```

```
>>> mem
```

```
svmem total=506277888L available=204951552L percent=59.5
used=499867648L free=6410240L active=245858304
inactive=163733504 buffers=117035008L cached=81506304
```

```
>>> mem.total ######
```

```
506277888L
```

```
>>> mem.free ######
```

```
6410240L
```

```
>>> psutil.swap_memory() #SWAP#####sswap
total=1073733632L used=0L free=1073733632L percent=0.0
sin=0 sout=0
```

```
>>>
```

---

### 3#####

```
#####IO#####
psutil.disk_usage#####IO
read_count#####write_count#####
read_bytes#####write_bytes#####
read_time#####write_time#####
#####IO#####psutil.disk_io_counters#####
#####
```

---

```
>>>psutil.disk_partitions() #psutil.disk_partitions()
()
```

```
[sdiskpart(device='/dev/sda1' mountpoint='/'
fstype='ext4' opts='rw' sdiskpart(device='/dev/sda3'
mountpoint='/data' fstype='ext4' opts='rw')]
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>>psutil.disk_usage('/') #psutil.disk_usage()
()
```

```
sdiskusage(total=15481577472 used=4008087552
free=10687057920 percent=25.899999999999999)
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>>psutil.disk_io_counters() #psutil.disk_io_counters()
()
```

```
#
```

```
sdiskio(read_count=9424 write_count=35824
read_bytes=128006144 write_bytes=204312576
read_time=72266 write_time=182485)
```

```
>>>
```

```
>>>psutil.disk_io_counters(perdisk=True) #“perdisk=True”
()
```

```
#
```

```
{'sda2': sdiskio(read_count=322 write_count=0
read_bytes=1445888 write_bytes=0 read_time=445
write_time=0) 'sda3': sdiskio(read_count=618
write_count=3 read_bytes=2855936 write_bytes=12288
read_time=871 write_time=155) 'sda1': sdiskio
(read_count=8484 write_count=35821 read_bytes=123704320
write_bytes=204300288 read_time=70950 write_time=182330)}
```

---

4

```
psutil.net_io_counters(bytes_sent=
bytes_recv=28220119
packets_sent=200978
packets_recv=212672
psutil.net_io_counters

```

---

```
>>>psutil.net_io_counters #psutil.net_io_counters
IO
```

```
#pernic=False
```

```
snetio bytes_sent=27098178 bytes_recv=28220119
packets_sent=200978 packets_recv=212672 errin=0
errout=0 dropin=0 dropout=0
```

```
>>>psutil.net_io_counters(pernic=True #pernic=True
IO{'lo' snetio bytes_sent=26406824
bytes_recv=26406824 packets_sent=198526
packets_recv=198526 errin=0 errout=0 dropin=0
dropout=0 'eth0' snetio bytes_sent=694750
bytes_recv=1816743 packets_sent=2478 packets_recv=14175
errin=0 errout=0 dropin=0 dropout=0}
```

```
>>>
```

---

5

```
psutil

```

---

```
>>>psutil.users #psutil.users
```

```
[suser name='root' terminal='pts/0' host='192.168.1.103']
```

```
started=1394638720.0 suser_name='root' terminal='pts/1'
host='192.168.1.103' started=1394723840.0]
```

```
>>> import psutil, datetime
```

```
>>>psutil.boot_time() #psutil.boot_time()Linux

```

```
1389563460.0
```

```
>>>datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(psutil.boot_time)
.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H%M%S")
```

```
'2014-01-12 22:51:00' #
```

---

## 1.1.2

CPU
IO
socket

1

psutil
psutil.pids
PID
psutil.Process

```
>>> import psutil
```

```
>>>psutil.pids() #PID
```

```
[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19.....]
```

```

>>> p = psutil.Process(2424) #Process object with PID
>>> p.name() #
'java'
>>> p.exe() #bin
'/usr/java/jdk1.6.0_45/bin/java'
>>> p.cwd() #
'/usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1'
>>> p.status() #
'sleeping'
>>> p.create_time() #
1394852592.6900001
>>> p.uids() #uid
puids[real=0 effective=0 saved=0]
>>> p.gids() #gid
pgids[real=0 effective=0 saved=0]
>>> p.cpu_times() #CPU user system CPU
pcputimes[user=9.050000000000007 system=20.25]
>>> p.cpu_affinity() #get CPU CPU CPU
[0 1]
>>> p.memory_percent() #
14.147714861289776
>>> p.memory_info() #rss vms

```



```
'root'
```

```
>>>p.communicate()
```

```
['hello\n'] None
```

```
>>>p.cpu_times() #CPU times: user 0.01s, system 0.04s, total 0.05s
```

```
pcputimes(user=0.01, system=0.040000000000000001)
```

---



giampaolo

·1.1.1 releases

<https://github.com/giampaolo/psutil>

·1.1.1 documentation

<http://psutil.readthedocs.org/en/latest/>





6 #6 IPv6

---

IP IP

---

```
from IPy import IP
ip = IP('192.168.0.0/16')
print ip.len #192.168.0.0/16 IP
for x in ip: #192.168.0.0/16 IP
 print x
```

---

---

```
65536
192.168.0.0
192.168.0.1
192.168.0.2
192.168.0.3
192.168.0.4
192.168.0.5
192.168.0.6
192.168.0.7
192.168.0.8
```

.....

---

## IP地址操作

---

```
>>>from IPy import IP
>>>ip = IP('192.168.1.20')
>>>ip.reverseNames() #反向解析
['20.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.']
>>>ip.itype() #192.168.1.20属于'PRIVATE'
>>> IP('8.8.8.8').itype() #8.8.8.8属于
'PUBLIC'
>>> IP("8.8.8.8").int() #转换为整数
134744072
>>> IP('8.8.8.8').strHex() #转换为十六进制
'0x8080808'
>>> IP('8.8.8.8').strBin() #转换为二进制
'0000100000001000000010000001000'
>>> print(IP(0x8080808) #转换为IP地址
8.8.8.8
```

---

## IP地址生成

---

```
>>>from IPy import IP
>>>print(IP('192.168.1.0').make_net('255.255.255.0'))
```

```
192.168.1.0/24
```

```
>>>print IP['192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0']
make_net=True
```

```
192.168.1.0/24
```

```
>>>print IP['192.168.1.0-192.168.1.255'] make_net=True
```

```
192.168.1.0/24
```

---

strNormal wantprefixlen

---

```
>>>IP['192.168.1.0/24'].strNormal[0]
```

```
'192.168.1.0'
```

```
>>>IP['192.168.1.0/24'].strNormal[1]
```

```
'192.168.1.0/24'
```

```
>>>IP['192.168.1.0/24'].strNormal[2]
```

```
'192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0'
```

```
>>>IP['192.168.1.0/24'].strNormal[3]
```

```
'192.168.1.0-192.168.1.255'
```

---

wantprefixlen

·wantprefixlen=0 192.168.1.0

·wantprefixlen=1 prefix  
192.168.1.0/24

·wantprefixlen=2 decimalnetmask  
192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0

·wantprefixlen=3 lastIP 192.168.1.0-  
192.168.1.255

## 1.2.2

prefixlen 10.0.0.0/16  
10.0.0.0/24 prefixlen  
10.0.0.0/16  
192.0.0.0/16 IP  
IP

---

```
>>> IP('10.0.0.0/24') < IP('12.0.0.0/24')
```

```
True
```

---

IP

---

```
>>> '192.168.1.100' in IP('192.168.1.0/24')
```

```
True
```

```
>>> IP('192.168.1.0/24') in IP('192.168.0.0/16')
```

```
True
```

---

IP overlaps

---

```
>>>IP('192.168.0.0/23').overlaps('192.168.1.0/24')
```

```
1 #1
```

```
>>>IP('192.168.1.0/24').overlaps('192.168.2.0')
```

```
0 #0
```

---

**IP** **IP**

---

```
#/usr/bin/env python
```

```
from IPy import IP
```

```
ip_s = raw_input('Please input an IP or net-range ') #
IP
```

```
ips = IP(ip_s)
```

```
if len(ips) > 1 #
```

```
 print('net %s' % ips.net) #
```

```
 print('netmask %s' % ips.netmask) #
```

```
 print('broadcast %s' % ips.broadcast) #
```

```
 print('reverse address %s' % ips.reverseNames[0])
 #
```

```
 print('subnet %s' % len(ips)) #
```

```
else #IP
```

```
 print('reverse address %s' % ips.reverseNames[0])
 #IP
```

```
print('hexadecimal %s' % ips.strHex) #
```

```
print 'binary ip %s' % ips.strBin #
print 'iptype %s' % ips.iptype #PRIVATE
PUBLICLOOPBACK
```

---

IP

---

```
python simple1.py
Please input an IP or net-range 192.168.1.0/24
net 192.168.1.0
netmask 255.255.255.0
broadcast 192.168.1.255
reverse address 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.
subnet 256
hexadecimal 0xc0a80100
binaryip 11000000101010000000000100000000
iptype PRIVATE
python simple1.py
Please input an IP or net-range 192.168.1.20
reverse address 20.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.
hexadecimal 0xc0a80114
binaryip 11000000101010000000000100010100
iptype PRIVATE
```

---



□□□□

·1.2.1□□□□□□□□□□

<https://github.com/haypo/python-ipy/>□

·1.2.2□□□1□□

<http://blog.philippklaus.de/2012/12/ip-address-analysis-using-python/>□

[http://www.sourcecodebrowser.com/ipy/0.62/class\\_ipy\\_1\\_1\\_ipint.html](http://www.sourcecodebrowser.com/ipy/0.62/class_ipy_1_1_ipint.html)□□□□IPy□□□□

## 1.3 DNS和dnspython

dnspython<http://www.dnspython.org/>是一个Python实现的DNS库，支持DNS的几乎所有功能，包括ZONE、TSIG、EDNS0、DNSSEC、nslookup、dig等工具的实现。

安装dnspython的方法如下：  
1.9.4

---

```
http://www.dnspython.org/kits/1.9.4/dnspython-1.9.4.tar.gz

tar -zxvf dnspython-1.9.4.tar.gz

cd dnspython-1.9.4

python setup.py install
```

---

### 1.3.1 使用dnspython

dnspython实现了一个DNS的客户端，使用dnspython实现DNS的客户端，使用resolver模块，使用query模块，使用query模块。

---

```
query=self qname rdtype=1 rdclass=1 tcp=False
source=None raise_on_no_answer=True source_port=0
```

---



qname rdtype RR  
rrdata

- A IP
- MX
- CNAME
- NS
- PTR A IP
- SOA SOA

rdclass IN CH HS IN  
tcp TCP  
False source source\_port  
IP 0  
raise\_on\_no\_answer  
True

### 1.3.2

DNS A MX NS CNAME  
dnspython dns.resolver.query  
DNS  
DNS  
DNS

1A

A

/home/test/dnspython/simple1.py

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import dns.resolver

domain = raw_input('Please input an domain: ') #
A = dns.resolver.query(domain, 'A') #A
for i in A.response.answer: #response
 for j in i.items: #
 print j.address
```

---

www.google.com

---

```
python simple1.py

Please input an domain: www.google.com

173.194.127.180

173.194.127.178

173.194.127.176

173.194.127.179

173.194.127.177
```

---

2 MX

MX

/home/test/dnspython/simple2.py

---

```
#/usr/bin/env python

import dns.resolver

domain = raw_input('Please input an domain ')

MX = dns.resolver.query(domain, 'MX') #MX

for i in MX: #MX preference exchanger

 print 'MX preference =' i.preference 'mail exchanger'
 = i.exchange
```

---

163.com

---

```
python simple2.py

Please input an domain 163.com

MX preference = 10 mail exchanger =
163mx03.mxmail.netease.com.

MX preference = 50 mail exchanger =
163mx00.mxmail.netease.com.

MX preference = 10 mail exchanger =
163mx01.mxmail.netease.com.

MX preference = 10 mail exchanger =
163mx02.mxmail.netease.com.
```

---

3 NS

NS

/home/test/dnspython/simple3.py

---

```
#/usr/bin/env python

import dns.resolver

domain = raw_input('Please input an domain: ')

ns = dns.resolver.query(domain, 'NS') #查询NS

for i in ns.response.answer:

 for j in i.items:

 print j.to_text()
```

---

baidu.com  
www.baidu.com

---

```
python simple3.py

Please input an domain: baidu.com

ns4.baidu.com.

dns.baidu.com.

ns2.baidu.com.

ns7.baidu.com.

ns3.baidu.com.
```

---

4 CNAME

CNAME

/home/test/dnspython/simple4.py

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import dns.resolver

domain = raw_input('Please input an domain: ')

cname = dns.resolver.query(domain, 'CNAME') # CNAME
for i in cname.response.answer: # cname
 for j in i.items:
 print j.to_text()
```

---

cname

### 1.3.3 DNS

DNS IP DNS  
IP  
IP  
IP  
IP  
1-1

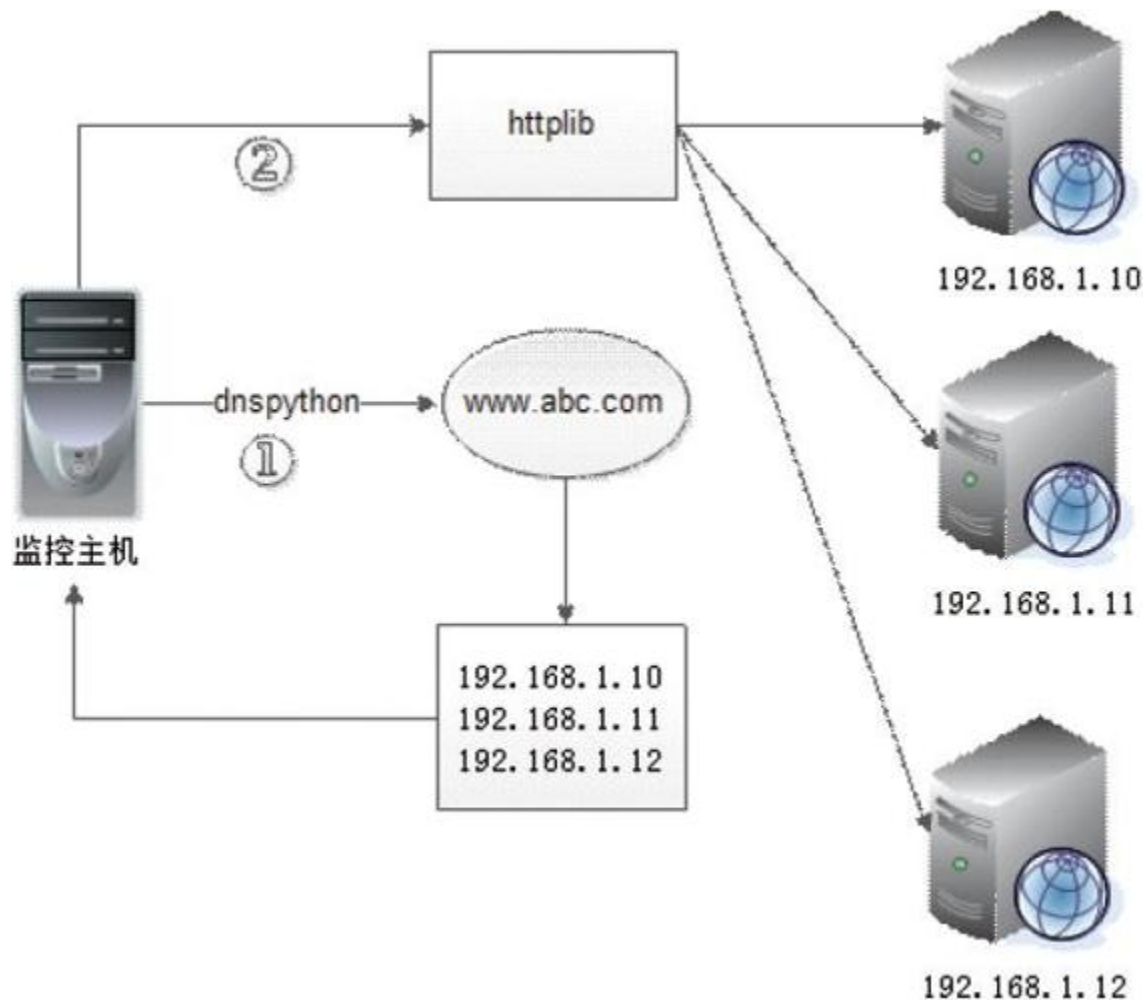


图1-1 DNS负载均衡示意图

## 1. 原理

1. 监控主机通过dnspython获取A记录的IP地址

2. 监控主机通过httpplib请求IP地址

## 2. 实现

通过dns.resolver.query获取A记录的IP地址，通过httpplib.request

GET IP

/home/test/dnspython/simple5.py

---

```
#/usr/bin/python

import dns.resolver

import os

import httplib

iplist=[] #IP

appdomain="www.google.com.hk" #

def get_iplist(domain="") #IP iplist

 try

 A = dns.resolver.query(domain, 'A') #A

 except Exception as e

 print "dns resolver error"+str(e)

 return

 for i in A.response.answer

 for j in i.items

 iplist.append(j.address) #iplist

 return True

def checkip(ip)

 checkurl=ip+":80"

 getcontent=""
```

```

 httplib.socket.setdefaulttimeout(5) #http连接超时5
 conn=httplib.HTTPConnection(checkurl) #http连接

 try:

 conn.request("GET", "/"headers = {"Host":
appdomain} #URL

 #host

 r=conn.getresponse()

 getcontent =r.read(15) #URL15

 finally:

 if getcontent=="<doctype html>" #URL

 #“HTTP200”

 print ip+" [OK]"

 else:

 print ip+" [Error]" #

if __name__=="__main__":

 if get_iplist(appdomain) and len(iplist)>0 #IP

 for ip in iplist:

 checkip(ip)

 else:

 print "dns resolver error."

```

---



crontab

---

```
python simple5.py
```

```
74.125.31.94 [0K]
```

```
74.125.128.199 [0K]
```

```
173.194.72.94 [0K]
```

---

www.google.com.hk3IP

## 2 環境構築

この章では、開発環境を整えるための手順を説明します。まず、Pythonのインストールを行います。次に、WebブラウザとPythonの接続方法を確認します。最後に、HTTPの基本概念を説明します。

## 2.1 diff 模块

diff 模块是 Python 标准库中的一个模块，它提供了用于比较两个序列（字符串、列表、元组等）的函数。该模块最初是在 Linux 系统中开发的，用于比较两个文件的内容。在 Python 2.3 版本中，diff 模块被重新实现，并更名为 difflib。difflib 模块提供了与 diff 模块相同的接口，但支持更多的数据类型，如 HTML、XML 等。在本文档中，我们将介绍 difflib 模块的基本用法。

### 2.1.1 使用 difflib 模块

difflib 模块提供了两个主要的类：Diff 和 FileDiff。Diff 类用于比较两个序列，并返回一个 Diff 对象，该对象包含比较的结果。FileDiff 类用于比较两个文件，并返回一个 FileDiff 对象，该对象包含比较的结果。在本文档中，我们将使用 Diff 类来比较两个字符串。

在 `/home/test/difflib/simple1.py` 文件中，我们定义了一个简单的测试程序。

---

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import difflib

text1 = """text1 # 测试文本 1

This module provides classes and functions for comparing
sequences.

including HTML and context and unified diffs.

difflib document v7.4

add string

"""

text1_lines = text1.splitlines() # 将文本按行分割成列表
```

```
text2 = """text2 #000002
```

This module provides classes and functions for Comparing sequences.

including HTML and context and unified diffs.

```
difflib document v7.5"""
```

```
text2_lines = text2.splitlines()
```

```
d = difflib.Differ() #Differ()
```

```
diff = d.compare(text1_lines, text2_lines) # compare()
00000000
```

```
print '\n'.join(list(diff))
```

---

**Differ** **difflib**

**SequenceMatcher**

**HtmlDiff** **HTML**

**2-1**

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 diffLib]# python simple1.py
- text1:
? ^

+ text2:
? ^

- This module provides classes and functions for comparing sequences.
? ^

+ This module provides classes and functions for Comparing sequences.
? ^

 including HTML and context and unified diffs.
- diffLib document v7.4
? ^

+ diffLib document v7.5
? ^

- add string
```

## 2-1 符号

符号 2-1 符号

## 2-1 符号

| 符号  | 含义                     |
|-----|------------------------|
| '-' | 包含在第一个序列行中，但不包含在第二个序列行 |
| '+' | 包含在第二个序列行中，但不包含在第一个序列行 |
| ' ' | 两个序列行一致                |
| '?' | 标志两个序列行存在增量差异          |
| '^' | 标志出两个序列行存在的差异字符        |

### 2.1.2 生成HTML

HtmlDiff 类 make\_file 方法生成HTML 1 生成HTML



# ~/home/test/difflib/simple3.py

---

```
#~/usr/bin/python

import difflib

import sys

try

 textfile1=sys.argv[1] #第一个文件
 textfile2=sys.argv[2] #第二个文件

except Exception as e

 print "Error"+str(e)

 print "Usage simple3.py filename1 filename2"

 sys.exit()

def readfile(filename) #读文件

 try

 fileHandle = open (filename, 'rb')

 text=fileHandle.read().splitlines() #读文件内容

 fileHandle.close()

 return text

 except IOError as error

 print 'Read file Error'+str(error)

 sys.exit()

if textfile1==" " or textfile2==" "

 print "Usage simple3.py filename1 filename2"
```

```

 sys.exit()

text1_lines = readfile(textfile1) #readfile
text2_lines = readfile(textfile2)

d = difflib.HtmlDiff() #HtmlDiff

print d.make_file(text1_lines, text2_lines) #make_file
HTML

```

```

python simple3.py nginx.conf.v1 nginx.conf.v2 > diff.html

```

2-3 nginx.conf.v1 nginx.conf.v2



2.1

<http://docs.python.org/2/library/difflib.html>



```

1# For more information on configuration, see:
2# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
3# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/
4
5user nginx;
6worker_processes 1;
7
8error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
9#error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log notice;
10#error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log info;
11
12pid /var/run/nginx.pid;
13
14
15events {
16 worker_connections 1024;
17}
18
19http {
20 include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
21 default_type application/octet-stream;
22
23 log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
24 '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
25 '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
26
27 access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
28
29 sendfile on;
30 #tcp_nopush on;
31
32 #keepalive_timeout 0;
33 keepalive_timeout 65;
34
35 #gzip on;
36
37 # Load config files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d directory
38 # The default server is in conf.d/default.conf
39 include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
40
41
42

```

Legends

| Colors  | Links          |
|---------|----------------|
| Added   | (f)irst change |
| Changed | (n)ext change  |
| Deleted | (t)op          |

```

1# For more information on configuration, see:
2# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
3# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/
4
5user nginx;
6worker_processes 4;
7
8error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
9error_log /data/log/nginx/error.log notice;
10error_log /data/log/nginx/error.log info;
11
12pid /var/run/nginx.pid;
13
14
15events {
16 worker_connections 5120;
17}
18
19http {
20 include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
21 default_type application/octet-stream;
22
23 log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
24 '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
25 '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
26
27 access_log /data/log/nginx/access.log main;
28
29 sendfile on;
30 #tcp_nopush on;
31
32 #keepalive_timeout 0;
33 keepalive_timeout 65;
34
35 gzip on;
36
37 # Load config files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d directory
38 # The default server is in conf.d/default.conf
39 include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
40
41 #Last Updated by liuxue
42

```

## 2.2 filecmp 모듈

filecmp 모듈은 Python 2.3 버전에서부터 도입된 모듈로, filecmp 모듈을 사용하여 두 디렉토리 간의 파일을 비교할 수 있다. Python 2.3 버전에서는 filecmp 모듈이 filecmp 모듈로 대체되었다.

### 2.2.1 filecmp 모듈

filecmp 모듈은 cmp, cmpfiles, dircmp 모듈을 포함하고 있다.

- filecmp.cmp(f1, f2, shallow) 함수는 f1과 f2가 같은지 여부를 True 또는 False로 반환한다. shallow는 True 또는 False로 설정할 수 있다. os.stat을 사용하여 파일의 상태를 비교할 수 있다.

예제 코드

---

```
>>> filecmp.cmp
"/home/test/filecmp/f1" "/home/test/filecmp/f3"
True
```

```
>>> filecmp.cmp
"/home/test/filecmp/f1"/home/test/filecmp/f2"

False
```

---

· `filecmp.cmpfiles(dir1, dir2, common, shallow)` compares the contents of two directories, `dir1` and `dir2`, and returns a list of files that are common to both. The `shallow` parameter is a boolean that, if `True`, causes the function to only compare the names of the files, not their contents. If `shallow` is `False`, the function will compare the contents of the files as well.

`dir1` and `dir2` are the names of the directories to be compared.

`common` is a list of files that are common to both directories. If `common` is `None`, the function will return a list of all files that are common to both directories. If `common` is a list, the function will only return files that are in the list.

---

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 dir2]# md5sum *
d9dfc198c249bb4ac341198a752b9458 f1
aa9aa0cac0ffc655ce9232e720bf1b9f f2
33d2119b71f717ef4b981e9364530a39 f3
d9dfc198c249bb4ac341198a752b9458 f5

[root@SN2013-08-020 dir1]# md5sum *
d9dfc198c249bb4ac341198a752b9458 f1
aa9aa0cac0ffc655ce9232e720bf1b9f f2
d9dfc198c249bb4ac341198a752b9458 f3
410d6a485bcf5d2d2d223f2ada9b9c52 f4
```

---

## filecmp.cmpfiles

---

```
>>>filecmp.cmpfiles
"/home/test/filecmp/dir1"/home/test/filecmp/dir2"
['f1' 'f2' 'f3' 'f4' 'f5']
['f1' 'f2'] ['f3'] ['f4' 'f5']
```

---

· `filecmp.dircmp(a, b, ignore=None, hide=None)`  
Return a dircmp object representing the difference between  
directories a and b. ignore is a list of names to ignore  
when comparing. hide is a list of names to hide when  
comparing. [os.curdir, os.pardir] dircmp objects  
representing a and b are returned.  
filecmp.dircmp

filecmp.dircmp

· `report`

· `report_partial_closure`

· `report_full_closure`

filecmp.dircmp

· `left`

· `right`

- left\_list[]
- right\_list[]
- common[]
- left\_only[]
- right\_only[]
- common\_dirs[]
- common\_files[]
- common\_funny[]
- os.stat()
- same\_files[]
- diff\_files[]
- funny\_files[]
- subdirs[]common\_dirs[]dircmp[]

[] []dir1[]dir2[]

[]dircmp[]

## ~/home/test/filecmp/simple1.py

---

```
import filecmp

a="/home/test/filecmp/dir1" #
b="/home/test/filecmp/dir2" #

dirobj=filecmp.dircmp(a,b['test.py']) #test.py

#filecmp

dirobj.report()

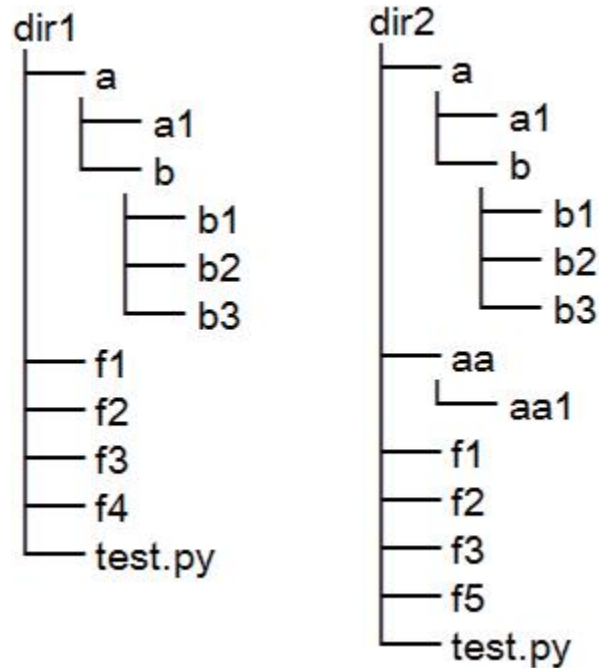
dirobj.report_partial_closure()

dirobj.report_full_closure()

print "left_list"+ str(dirobj.left_list)
print "right_list"+ str(dirobj.right_list)
print "common"+ str(dirobj.common)
print "left_only"+ str(dirobj.left_only)
print "right_only"+ str(dirobj.right_only)
print "common_dirs"+ str(dirobj.common_dirs)
print "common_files"+ str(dirobj.common_files)
print "common_funny"+ str(dirobj.common_funny)
print "same_file"+ str(dirobj.same_files)
print "diff_files"+ str(dirobj.diff_files)
print "funny_files"+ str(dirobj.funny_files)
```

---

tree2-4



## 2-4 tree

```
python simple1.py
```

```
-----report-----
```

```
diff /home/test/filecmp/dir1 /home/test/filecmp/dir2
```

```
Only in /home/test/filecmp/dir1 : ['f4']
```

```
Only in /home/test/filecmp/dir2 : ['aa' 'f5']
```

```
Identical files : ['f1' 'f2']
```

```
Differing files : ['f3']
```

```
Common subdirectories : ['a']
```

```
-----report_partial_closure-----
```

```
diff /home/test/filecmp/dir1 /home/test/filecmp/dir2
```

```

Only in /home/test/filecmp/dir1 [] ['f4']
Only in /home/test/filecmp/dir2 [] ['aa'[] 'f5']
Identical files [] ['f1'[] 'f2']
Differing files [] ['f3']
Common subdirectories [] ['a']
diff /home/test/filecmp/dir1/a /home/test/filecmp/dir2/a
Identical files [] ['a1']
Common subdirectories [] ['b']
-----report_full_closure-----
diff /home/test/filecmp/dir1 /home/test/filecmp/dir2
Only in /home/test/filecmp/dir1 [] ['f4']
Only in /home/test/filecmp/dir2 [] ['aa'[] 'f5']
Identical files [] ['f1'[] 'f2']
Differing files [] ['f3']
Common subdirectories [] ['a']
diff /home/test/filecmp/dir1/a /home/test/filecmp/dir2/a
Identical files [] ['a1']
Common subdirectories [] ['b']
diff /home/test/filecmp/dir1/a/b
/home/test/filecmp/dir2/a/b
Identical files [] ['b1'[] 'b2'[] 'b3']
left_list[]['a'[] 'f1'[] 'f2'[] 'f3'[] 'f4']
right_list[]['a'[] 'aa'[] 'f1'[] 'f2'[] 'f3'[] 'f5']

```



```
common=['a' 'f1' 'f2' 'f3']
left_only=['f4']
right_only=['aa' 'f5']
common_dirs=['a']
common_files=['f1' 'f2' 'f3']
common_funny=[]
same_file=['f1' 'f2']
diff_files=['f3']
funny_files=[]
```

---

## 2.2.2 文件比较

文件比较是文件操作中的一个重要部分，它涉及到比较两个或多个文件的内容，以确定它们是否相同或不同。在Python中，我们可以使用filecmp模块来实现文件比较。filecmp模块提供了left\_only、diff\_files和shutil.copyfile等函数。os.makedirs函数用于创建目录。以下是一个简单的文件比较示例：

/home/test/filecmp/simple2.py

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import os
import sys
import filecmp
import re
```

```

import shutil

holderlist=[]

def compareme[dir1] dir2[] #[]

 dircomp=filecmp.dircmp[dir1]dir2[]

 only_in_one=dircomp.left_only #[]

 diff_in_one=dircomp.diff_files #[]

 dirpath=os.path.abspath[dir1] #[]

 #[]holderlist

 [holderlist.append[os.path.abspath[os.path.join[dir1]
x[] for x in only_in_one]

 [holderlist.append[os.path.abspath[os.path.join[dir1]
x[] for x in diff_in_one]

 if len[dircomp.common_dirs] > 0[] #[]

 for item in dircomp.common_dirs[] #[]

 compareme[os.path.abspath[os.path.join[dir1]
item[] \

 os.path.abspath[os.path.join[dir2]item[]

 return holderlist

def main[]

 if len[sys.argv] > 2[] #[]

 dir1=sys.argv[1]

 dir2=sys.argv[2]

 else[]

 print "Usage[] "[] sys.argv[0][] "datadir backupdir"

```

```

 sys.exit()

 source_files=compareme(dir1,dir2) #比较源文件

 dir1=os.path.abspath(dir1)

 if not dir2.endswith('/') dir2=dir2+'/' #添加尾斜杠
 "/"

 dir2=os.path.abspath(dir2)

 destination_files=[]

 createdir_bool=False

 for item in source_files: #遍历源文件

 destination_dir=re.sub(dir1, dir2, item) #替换源文件路径
 中的源文件路径

 #创建目录

 destination_files.append(destination_dir)

 if os.path.isdir(item) #源文件是目录

 if not os.path.exists(destination_dir)

 os.makedirs(destination_dir)

 createdir_bool=True #标记compareme中的

 if createdir_bool #标记compareme中的源文件

 destination_files=[]

 source_files=[]

 source_files=compareme(dir1,dir2) #比较源文件

 for item in source_files: #遍历源文件

 destination_dir=re.sub(dir1, dir2, item)

```

```

 destination_files.append(destination_dir)

 print "update item"

 print source_files #空空空空空空

 copy_pair=zip(source_files,destination_files) #空空
 空空空空空空空空

 for item in copy_pair:

 if os.path.isfile(item[0]): #空空空空空空空空空空
 shutil.copyfile(item[0], item[1])

if __name__ == '__main__':
 main()

```

---

空空空空dir1空空f4code/f3空空空空空空空空空空

---

```

python simple2.py /home/test/filecmp/dir1
/home/test/filecmp/dir2

update item

['/home/test/filecmp/dir1/f4'
'/home/test/filecmp/dir1/code/f3']

python simple2.py /home/test/filecmp/dir1
/home/test/filecmp/dir2

update item

[] #空空空空空空空空

```

---



□□□□

·2.2.1□□□□□□□□

<http://docs.python.org/2/library/filecmp.html>

·2.2.2□□□□<http://linuxfreelancer.com/how-do-you-compare-two-folders-and-copy-the-difference-to-a-third-folder>

## 2.3 smtplib

```

#####
#####
###Python###smtp###
smtp#####smtp#####
###Foxmail#####smtp###
#####Python 2.3#####
smtp#####

```

### 2.3.1 smtpplib

```
SMTP smtpplib.SMTP(host[port[local_hostname[timeout]]]) SMTP
smtp host port local_hostname timeout
smtp.163.com port 25 local_hostname FQDN
HELO/EHLO timeout SMTP
```

```
·SMTP.connect([host,[port]])
 host: 要连接的SMTP服务器地址
 port: 要连接的SMTP服务器端口
 25: 默认端口
SMTP.connect("smtp.163.com", "25")
```

·SMTP.login[user][password]smtp  
SMTP.login  
python\_2014@163.comsdjkg358

·SMTP.sendmail[from\_addr][to\_addrs]  
msg[mail\_options][rcpt\_options]  
SMTP.sendmail  
python\_2014@163.comdemo@doma  
il.combodybody

---

```
"""From python_2014@163.com
To demo@domail.com
Subject test mail
test mail body"""
```

---

·SMTP.starttls[keyfile][certfile]  
TLSSMTP  
gmailsmtp  
SMTP.starttls

·SMTP.quitsmtp

gmailQQ

---

```

#!/usr/bin/python

import smtplib

import string

HOST = "smtp.gmail.com" #smtp
SUBJECT = "Test email from Python" #
TO = "testmail@qq.com" #
FROM = "mymail@gmail.com" #
text = "Python rules them all" #
BODY = string.join(#sendmail
 "From %s" % FROM
 "To %s" % TO
 "Subject %s" % SUBJECT
 ""
 text
 "\r\n"
server = smtplib.SMTP #SMTP
server.connect(HOST,"25" #connectsmtp
server.starttls #
server.login("mymail@gmail.com","mypassword" #
server.sendmail(FROM [TO] BODY #
server.quit #smtp

```

---

2-5



Test email from Python ☆

发件人: <myemail@gmail.com> 

时 间: 2014年3月27日(星期四) 上午7:42 (UTC-07:00 休斯顿、底特律时间)

收件人: <testmail@qq.com>

Python rules them all!

## 2-5 电子邮件

### 2.3.2 电子邮件的 MIME 类型

电子邮件的 MIME 类型是用于描述邮件内容的格式，它定义了邮件的头部、正文、附件等的格式。

电子邮件的 MIME 类型是 HTML 邮件的扩展，它允许在邮件中包含 HTML 内容。

MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail

Extensions) 是一种用于描述邮件内容的格式，它定义了邮件的头部、正文、附件等的格式。

电子邮件的 MIME 类型是 MIME 类型。

<http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIME> 是 MIME 类型的中文维基百科页面。

Python 的 MIME 类型是 MIME 类型。

·email.mime.multipart.MIMEMultipart

[\_subtype[\_boundary[\_subparts[\_  
\_params]]]] 是 MIME 类型的子类。

[\_subtype 是 "Content-type"

multipart/subtype" 的子类。

mixed、related、alternative 是 mixed 的子类。

mixed 是 related 的子类。

related 是 alternative 的子类。

·email.mime.audio.MIMEAudio

[\_audiodata[\_subtype[\_encoder[\_

```
**_params]]__audiodata
__
```

```
·email.mime.image.MIMEImage
[]_imagedata[[]_subtype[[]_encoder[[]
**_params]]][][][][][][][][][]_imagedata
[][][][][][][][][][]
```

```
·email.mime.text.MIMEText[_text[_
_subtype[_charset]]_text_subtype
plainhtml
```

### 2.3.3 十進制から二進制への変換

```
from Python.smtplib import email
from email.mime import
from smtplib import
from HTML.smtplib import
from
```

001 HTML

[illegible]

```
□/home/test/smtplib/simple2.py□
```

```
#coding= utf-8

import smtplib

from email.mime.text import MIMEText #MIMEText

HOST = "smtp.gmail.com" #smtp

SUBJECT = u"" #

TO = "testmail@qq.com" #

FROM = "mymail@gmail.com" #

msg = MIMEText(""" #MIMETextHTML
html

 #

<table width="800" border="0" cellspacing="0"
cellpadding="4">

 <tr>

 <td bgcolor="#CECFAD" height="20"dukan-code-cn">
14px">* ></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td bgcolor="#EFEBDE" height="100"dukan-code-cn">
13px">

 1152433 23651
45123 545122 504Mb

 2

 500105 4043264 503214

```

[illegible]

2-6



2-6 1

2

1 MIMEText HTML  
MIMEImage  
MIME MIMEMultipart  
MIMEText MIMEImage

/home/test/smtplib/simple3.py

```
#coding=utf-8
```

```
import smtplib
```

```
from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart #
MIMEMultipart
```

```

from email.mime.text import MIMEText #MIMEText
from email.mime.image import MIMEImage #MIMEImage
HOST = "smtp.gmail.com" #smtp
SUBJECT = u"测试邮件" #测试
TO = "testmail@qq.com" #测试
FROM = "mymail@gmail.com" #测试
def addimg(src,imgid) #1.添加图片2.返回id
 fp = open(src, 'rb') #打开
 msgImage = MIMEImage(fp.read()) #MIMEImage
 fp.close() #关闭
 msgImage.add_header('Content-ID', imgid) #Content-ID
 Content-ID
 #src
 return msgImage #msgImage
msg = MIMEMultipart('related') #MIMEMultipart
related

#

msgtext = MIMEText(""" #MIMETextHTML<table>

<table width="600" border="0" cellspacing="0"
cellpadding="4">

 <tr bgcolor="#CECFAD" height="20"dukan-code-cn">
14px">

 <td colspan=2>* ></td>

```

```

 </tr>

 <tr bgcolor="#EFEBDE" height="100"duokan-code-cn">
13px">

 <td>

 </td><td>

 </td>

 </tr>

 <tr bgcolor="#EFEBDE" height="100"duokan-code-cn">
13px">

 <td>

 </td><td>

 </td>

 </tr>

 </table>""""html""utf-8"" #[]src[]
Content-ID[]

msg.attach[msgtext] #MIMEMultipart[]MIMEText[]

msg.attach[addimg]"img/bytes_io.png[]"io"" #[]
MIMEMultipart[]MIMEImage

 #[]

msg.attach[addimg]"img/myisam_key_hit.png[]"key_hit""

msg.attach[addimg]"img/os_mem.png[]"men""

msg.attach[addimg]"img/os_swap.png[]"swap""

msg['Subject'] = SUBJECT #[]

msg['From']=FROM #[]

```

```

msg['To']=T0 #发件人地址

try
 server = smtplib.SMTP() #创建SMTP对象
 server.connect(HOST,"25") #连接smtp服务器
 server.starttls() #加密连接
 server.login("mymail@gmail.com","mypassword") #登录
 server.sendmail(FROM, T0, msg.as_string()) #发送邮件
 server.quit() #关闭smtp连接
 print "发送邮件成功"
except Exception, e:
 print "邮件发送失败"+str(e)

```

---

2-7 发送邮件





2-7 2

3

MIMETextMIMEImage  
MIMETextContent-Disposition  
Content-Disposition

/home/test/smtplib/simple4.py

```
#coding=utf-8
```

```
import smtplib
```

```
from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart #
MIMEMultipart
```

```

from email.mime.text import MIMEText #MIMEText
from email.mime.image import MIMEImage #MIMEImage

HOST = "smtp.gmail.com" #smtp
SUBJECT = u"测试邮件" #测试邮件
TO = "testmail@qq.com" #测试邮件
FROM = "mymail@gmail.com" #测试邮件

def addimg(src, imgid) #1为本地文件 2为网络id

 fp = open(src, 'rb') #打开文件

 msgImage = MIMEImage(fp.read()) #MIMEImage
 fp.close() #关闭文件

 msgImage.add_header('Content-ID', imgid) #Content-ID
 Content-ID

 #src

 return msgImage #msgImage

msg = MIME multipart('related') #MIME multipart
related

#

#MIMETextHTML

msgtext = MIMEText("测试邮件

\"html\"utf-8\"")

msg.attach(msgtext) #MIME multipartMIMEText

msg.attach(addimg("img/weekly.png", "weekly")) #
MIME multipart

```

```

#
MIMEImage

#MIMETextweek_report.xlsx

attach = MIMEText(open("doc/week_report.xlsx" "rb").read
"base64" "utf-8")

attach["Content-Type"] = "application/octet-stream" #
"""

#Content-Dispositionattachment
"""

#filename

#qqmailgb18030
"""

attach["Content-Disposition"] = "attachment filename=\"
12.xlsx\".decode("utf-8").encode("gb18030")

msg.attach(attach) #MIMEMultipartMIMEText

msg['Subject'] = SUBJECT #

msg['From']=FROM #

msg['To']=TO #

try

 server = smtplib.SMTP #SMTP

 server.connect(HOST"25" #connectsmtp

 server.starttls #

 server.login("mymail@gmail.com" "mypassword" #

"""

 server.sendmail(FROM TO msg.as_string() #

 server.quit #smtp

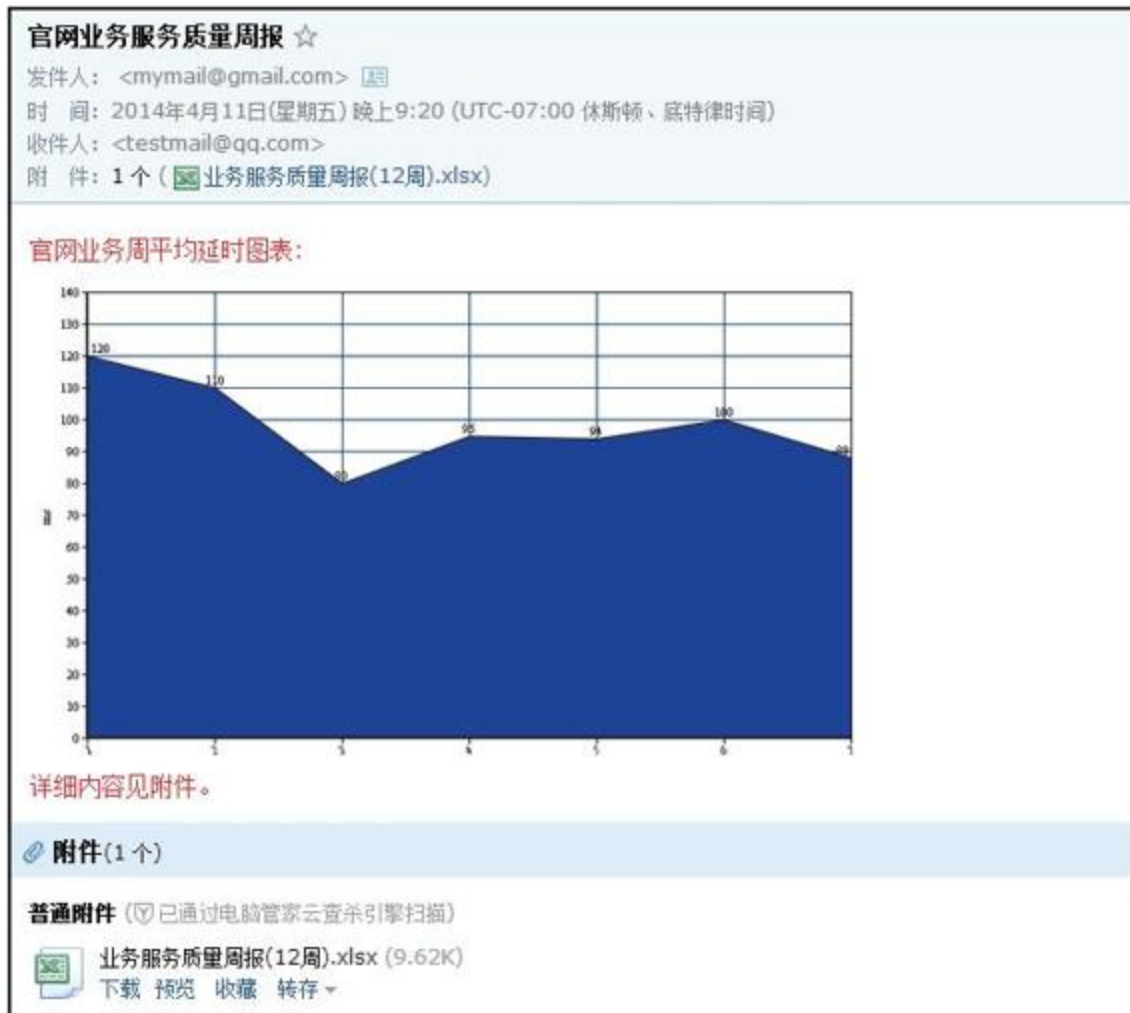
 print """"

```

```
except Exception: e

 print "[]" + str(e)
```

2-8



2-8 3



·2.3.1 smtpplib

<https://docs.python.org/2.7/library/smtpplib.html>

·2.3.2 email.mime

<https://docs.python.org/2.7/library/email.mime.html>

## 2.4 Web爬取

pycurl<http://pycurl.sourceforge.net>是一个  
C语言libcurl Python接口，支持FTP、HTTP、HTTPS、TELNET等协议。Linux  
curl是Python接口，pycurl是  
Web接口，HTTP接口。  
HTTP接口。

pycurl安装

---

```
easy_install pycurl #easy_install
pip install pycurl #pip

curl-config
wget http://curl.haxx.se/download/curl-7.36.0.tar.gz
tar -zxvf curl-7.36.0.tar.gz
cd curl-7.36.0
./configure
make && make install
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib

wget
https://pypi.python.org/packages/source/p/pycurl/pycurl-
```

```
7.19.3.1.tar.gz --no-check-certificate
```

```
tar -zxvf pycurl-7.19.3.1.tar.gz
```

```
cd pycurl-7.19.3.1
```

```
python setup.py install --curl-
config=/usr/local/bin/curl-config
```

---

```
□□□□□□□□□□
```

---

```
>>> import pycurl
```

```
>>> pycurl.version
```

```
'PycURL/7.19.3.1 libcurl/7.36.0 OpenSSL/1.0.1e zlib/1.2.3'
```

---

## 2.4.1 □□□□□□□□

pycurl.Curl□□□□□□□□libcurl□□Curl□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□libcurl□□□□□

<http://curl.haxx.se/libcurl/c/libcurl-tutorial.html>□□□□□Curl□□□□□□□□□□

·close□□□□□□□libcurl□□□curl\_easy\_cleanup  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□Curl□□□

·perform□□□□□□□libcurl□□□  
curl\_easy\_perform□□□□□□□□□Curl□□□□□□□□□

·setopt□option□value□□□□□□libcurl□□□  
curl\_easy\_setopt□□□□□option□□□libcurl□□□

value option

---

```
c = pycurl.Curl #curl
c.setopt(pycurl.CONNECTTIMEOUT, 5, #0
c.setopt(pycurl.TIMEOUT, 5, #
c.setopt(pycurl.NOPROGRESS, 0, #0
c.setopt(pycurl.MAXREDIRS, 5, #HTTP
c.setopt(pycurl.FORBID_REUSE, 1, #
c.setopt(pycurl.FRESH_CONNECT,1, #
c.setopt(pycurl.DNS_CACHE_TIMEOUT,60, #DNS
120
c.setopt(pycurl.URL,"http://www.baidu.com", #URL
c.setopt(pycurl.USERAGENT,"Mozilla/5.2 compatible MSIE
6.0 Windows NT 5.1 SV1 .NET CLR 1.1.4322 .NET CLR
2.0.50324", #HTTPUser-Agent
c.setopt(pycurl.HEADERFUNCTION, getheader, #HTTP
HEADERgetheader
c.setopt(pycurl.WRITEFUNCTION, getbody, #
getbody
c.setopt(pycurl.WRITEHEADER, fileobj, #HTTP HEADER
fileobj
c.setopt(pycurl.WRITEDATA, fileobj, #HTML
fileobj
```

---



·getinfo option libcurl  
curl\_easy\_getinfo option libcurl  
libcurl

---

```
c = pycurl.Curl() # curl
c.getinfo(pycurl.HTTP_CODE) # HTTP
c.getinfo(pycurl.TOTAL_TIME) #
c.getinfo(pycurl.NAMELOOKUP_TIME) #DNS
c.getinfo(pycurl.CONNECT_TIME) #
c.getinfo(pycurl.PRETRANSFER_TIME) #
c.getinfo(pycurl.STARTTRANSFER_TIME) #
c.getinfo(pycurl.REDIRECT_TIME) #
c.getinfo(pycurl.SIZE_UPLOAD) #
c.getinfo(pycurl.SIZE_DOWNLOAD) #
c.getinfo(pycurl.SPEED_DOWNLOAD) #
c.getinfo(pycurl.SPEED_UPLOAD) #
c.getinfo(pycurl.HEADER_SIZE) #HTTP
```

---

libcurl Web

## 2.4.2 Web

HTTP

404500CGI  
pycurlsetoptgetinfoHTTP  
URLHTTPHTTP  
pycurl.HTTP\_CODEHTTP  
pycurl.NAMELOOKUP\_TIME  
pycurl.CONNECT\_TIME  
pycurl.PRETRANSFER\_TIMEpycurl.R  
pycurl.WRITEHEADER  
pycurl.WRITEDATAURLHTTP

/home/test/pycurl/simple1.py

```
-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

import os

import time

import sys

import pycurl

URL="http://www.google.com.hk" #URL

c = pycurl.Curl() #Curl

c.setopt(pycurl.URL, URL) #URL

c.setopt(pycurl.CONNECTTIMEOUT, 5) #

c.setopt(pycurl.TIMEOUT, 5) #

c.setopt(pycurl.NOPROGRESS, 1) #
```

```

c.setopt(pycurl.FORBID_REUSE, 1) #no reuse sockets

c.setopt(pycurl.MAXREDIRS, 1) #no HTTP redirections

c.setopt(pycurl.DNS_CACHE_TIMEOUT, 30) #DNS cache timeout 30s

#open indexfile in "wb" mode and write http header
indexfile = open(os.path.dirname(os.path.realpath
__file__)+"/content.txt", "wb")

c.setopt(pycurl.WRITEHEADER, indexfile) #write HTTP HEADER
to indexfile

c.setopt(pycurl.WRITEDATA, indexfile) #write HTML
indexfile

try:

 c.perform() #perform

except Exception, e:

 print "conexion error "+str(e)

 indexfile.close()

 c.close()

 sys.exit()

NAMELOOKUP_TIME = c.getinfo(c.NAMELOOKUP_TIME) #DNS
time

CONNECT_TIME = c.getinfo(c.CONNECT_TIME) #connect
time

PRETRANSFER_TIME = c.getinfo(c.PRETRANSFER_TIME) #time
between opening the connection and starting to
transfer data

#time between starting to transfer data and
receiving the first byte

STARTTRANSFER_TIME = c.getinfo(c.STARTTRANSFER_TIME) #time
between starting to transfer data and receiving the
first byte

```

#[]

[]

TOTAL\_TIME = c.getinfo[]c.TOTAL\_TIME[] #[][][][][]

HTTP\_CODE = c.getinfo[]c.HTTP\_CODE[] #[]HTTP[][]

SIZE\_DOWNLOAD = c.getinfo[]c.SIZE\_DOWNLOAD[] #[][][][][]

HEADER\_SIZE = c.getinfo[]c.HEADER\_SIZE[] #[]HTTP[][]

SPEED\_DOWNLOAD=c.getinfo[]c.SPEED\_DOWNLOAD[] #[][][][][]

#[][][][][]

print "HTTP[][][]%s" %[]HTTP\_CODE[]

print "DNS[][][]%.2f ms"%[]NAMELOOKUP\_TIME\*1000[]

print "[][][]%.2f ms" %[]CONNECT\_TIME\*1000[]

print "[][][]%.2f ms" %[]PRETRANSFER\_TIME\*1000[]

print "[][][]%.2f ms" %[]STARTTRANSFER\_TIME\*1000[]

print "[][][]%.2f ms" %[]TOTAL\_TIME\*1000[]

print "[][][]%d bytes/s" %[]SIZE\_DOWNLOAD[]

print "HTTP[][][]%d byte" %[]HEADER\_SIZE[]

print "[][][]%d bytes/s" %[]SPEED\_DOWNLOAD[]

#[][][]Curl[]

indexfile.close[]

c.close[]

---

[][][]2-9[]

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 pycurl]# python simple1.py
HTTP状态码: 200
DNS解析时间: 113.18 ms
建立连接时间: 300.70 ms
准备传输时间: 301.06 ms
传输开始时间: 507.36 ms
传输结束总时间: 507.52 ms
下载数据包大小: 12006 bytes/s
HTTP头部大小: 798 byte
平均下载速度: 23656 bytes/s
```

## 2-9 使用Web

使用HTTP请求获取content.txt文件2-10

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK^M
Date: Wed, 23 Apr 2014 15:19:04 GMT^M
Expires: -1^M
Cache-Control: private, max-age=0^M
Content-Type: text/html; charset=Big5^M
Set-Cookie: PREF-ID=e2c1021e3b4d36e8:FF-0:NW-1:TM-1398266344:LM-1398266344:S-X1ev4S-
Set-Cookie: NID=67=P9W3T5im7sfXTfZVXP9mOSQq9SB3MLQtA6SnLxh_4bbdN6iY3Q2vK0ciXTmhaG7U
S:19:04 GMT; path=/; domain=.google.com.hk; HttpOnly^M
P3P: CP="This is not a P3P policy! See http://www.google.com/support/accounts/bin/ar
Server: gws^M
X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block^M
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN^M
Alternate-Protocol: 80:quic^M
Transfer-Encoding: chunked^M
^M
<!doctype html><html itemscope="" itemtype="http://schema.org/WebPage" lang="zh-HK">
<script>(function(){
window.google={kEI:"6NLXU-TQEMy6kAXeu4CoCA",getEI:function(a){for(var b;a&&(!a.getA
{return"https:"—window.location.protocol},kEXPI:"17259,4000116,4007661,4007830,4008
,4012373,4012504,4013374,4013414,4013591,4013723,4013758,4013787,4013823,4013967,401
9,4015155,4015234,4015260,4015342,4015519,4015550,4015635,4015638,4015639,4015772,40
25,4016466,4016479,4016487,4016623,4016703,4016730,4016767,4016800,4016824,4016851,4
177,4017201,4017205,4017261,4017336,8300015,8300017,8500165,8500223,8500240,8500252
```

## 2-10 content.txt



□□□□

·2.4.1□pycurl□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

<http://pycurl.sourceforge.net/doc/index.html>□

### 3 数据可视化

数据可视化是数据分析的重要环节，它可以帮助我们直观地理解数据。常用的数据可视化工具包括 Excel、Tableau、PowerBI 等。在 Python 中，常用的数据可视化库包括 Matplotlib、Seaborn、Plotly 等。本文将介绍如何使用 Python 进行数据可视化。

首先，我们需要安装必要的库。可以使用 pip 安装 Matplotlib 和 Seaborn：

```
pip install matplotlib seaborn
```

然后，我们可以使用 Matplotlib 来绘制一个简单的折线图。以下是一个示例代码：

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

生成一些随机数据
x = range(10)
y = [random.random() for _ in x]

绘制折线图
plt.plot(x, y)

显示图形
plt.show()
```

以上代码将生成一个包含 10 个随机数据的列表，并使用 Matplotlib 绘制一个折线图。最后，使用 plt.show() 来显示图形。

## 3.1 如何安装Excel插件

Excel插件的安装非常简单，只需要安装XlsxWriter即可。XlsxWriter是一个Python库，用于生成Excel文件。它的官方网站是<https://xlsxwriter.readthedocs.org>。XlsxWriter支持生成Excel 2003和Excel 2007格式的文件。

- 100%支持Excel XLSX格式和Excel 2003 Excel 2007格式
- 支持Excel插件的生成
- 支持生成各种格式的图表，如折线图、柱状图、饼图等
- 支持生成PNG、JPEG、GIF、SVG等格式的图表
- 支持生成各种格式的表格，如合并单元格、超链接等

XlsxWriter的安装非常简单，只需要安装XlsxWriter即可。

---

```
pip install XlsxWriter #pip安装
easy_install XlsxWriter #easy_install安装
验证安装
curl -O -L
http://github.com/jmcnamara/XlsxWriter/archive/master.tar.g
```



z

```
tar zxvf master.tar.gz

cd XlsxWriter-master/

sudo python setup.py install
```

---

```
#####
#####
```

`/home/test/XlsxWriter/simple1.py`

---

```
#coding= utf-8

import xlsxwriter

workbook = xlsxwriter.Workbook('demo1.xlsx') #创建Excel
#
worksheet = workbook.add_worksheet() #创建工作簿
worksheet.set_column('A:A', 20) #设置列A宽度20
bold = workbook.add_format({'bold': True}) #设置加粗格式
worksheet.write('A1', 'Hello') #A1单元格写入'Hello'
worksheet.write('A2', 'World', bold) #A2单元格写入'World'并加粗
#设置加粗格式
worksheet.write('B2', u'中文' , bold) #B2单元格写入'中文'并加粗
bold

worksheet.write(2, 0, 32) #在工作簿的第三行第一列写入'32'
worksheet.write(3, 0, 35.5) #在工作簿的第四行第一列写入'35.5'
#在工作簿的第四行第一列写入'35.5'
worksheet.write(3, 0, 35.5) #在工作簿的第四行第一列写入'35.5'
#在工作簿的第四行第一列写入'35.5'

worksheet.write(4, 0, '=SUM(A3:A4)') #在工作簿的第五行第一列写入'=SUM(A3:A4)'
```

```
0' 'A5'
```

```
worksheet.insert_image('B5' 'img/python-logo.png' #B5
)
```

```
workbook.close() #Excel
```

demo1.xlsx3-1



3-1 demo1.xlsx

### 3.1.1

#### 1.Workbook

Workbook()Workbook(filename[options])XlsxWriterWorkbook()

```

Workbook
filename[String]Excel
options[DictWorkbook
{'strings_to_numbers':
True}]worksheet.write

```

```

.add_worksheet[sheetname]
sheetname[String]
Sheet13-2

```

```

worksheet1 = workbook.add_worksheet # Sheet1
worksheet2 = workbook.add_worksheet'Foglio2' # Foglio2
worksheet3 = workbook.add_worksheet'Data' # Data
worksheet4 = workbook.add_worksheet # Sheet4

```



3-2

- `add_format(properties)` creates a new `Format` object with the given `properties` dict.

```
workbook.add_format({'bold': True})
```

`Format` methods

---

```
bold = workbook.add_format()
bold.set_bold()
```

---

[http://xlsxwriter.readthedocs.org/working\\_with\\_formats.html](http://xlsxwriter.readthedocs.org/working_with_formats.html)

- `add_chart(options)` creates a new `Chart` object with the given `options` dict.

```
chart = workbook.add_chart({'type': 'line'})
```

- `close()` closes the workbook.

## 2. Worksheet

`Worksheet` is the class that represents an Excel worksheet. It is a subclass of `XlsxWriter`.

Worksheet is a class that represents a single worksheet in a Workbook. You can add a new worksheet to a Workbook using the `add_worksheet` method. The `Worksheet` class has many methods for writing data to an Excel file, including:

- `write`: Write a single cell. The signature is `write(row, col, *args)`, where `row` and `col` are the row and column indices (starting from 0), and `*args` is a tuple of values to write. For example, `worksheet.write(0, 0, 'Hello')` writes the string 'Hello' to cell A1.

- `write_string`: Write a single cell containing a string.

```
worksheet.write_string(0, 0, 'Your text here')
```

- `write_number`: Write a single cell containing a number.

```
worksheet.write_number('A2', 2.3451)
```

- `write_blank`: Write a single cell containing a blank value.

```
worksheet.write('A2', None)
```

- `write_formula`: Write a single cell containing a formula.

```
worksheet.write_formula(2, 0, '=SUM(B1:B5)')
```

## ·write\_datetime

---

```
worksheet.write_datetime(7, 0, datetime.datetime.strptime
('2013-01-23', '%Y-%m-%d'))
workbook.add_format
({'num_format': 'yyyy-mm-dd'})
```

---

## ·write\_boolean

---

```
worksheet.write_boolean(8, 0, True)
```

---

## ·write\_url

---

```
worksheet.write_url('A1', 'ftp://www.python.org/')
```

---

## write

---

```
worksheet.write(0, 0, 'Hello') # write_string
worksheet.write(1, 0, 'World') # write_string
worksheet.write(2, 0, 2) # write_number
worksheet.write(3, 0, 3.00001) # write_number
worksheet.write(4, 0, '=SIN(PI/4)') # write_formula
worksheet.write(5, 0, '') # write_blank
worksheet.write(6, 0, None) # write_blank
```

---

### 图3-3 设置行高和单元格格式

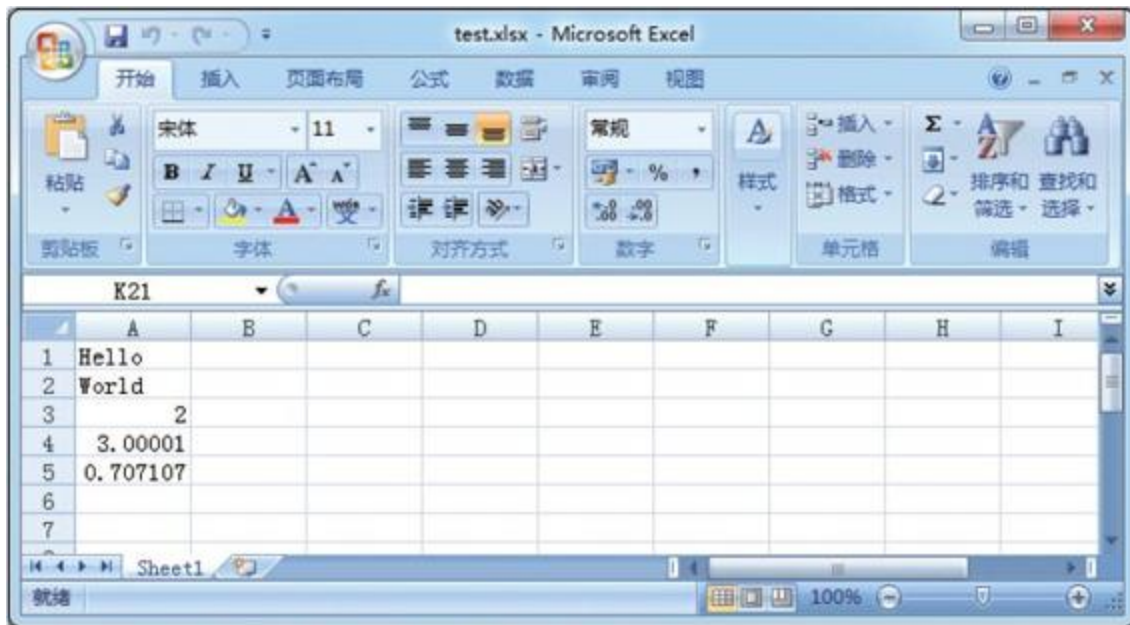


图3-3 设置行高和单元格格式

·set\_row[row]height[cell\_format]options  
row[int]row  
height[float]  
cell\_format[format]options  
dict[hidden][level]  
collapsed

```
worksheet.write('A1', 'Hello') #A1单元格写入'Hello'
```

```
cell_format = workbook.add_format({'bold': True}) #设置
单元格格式
```

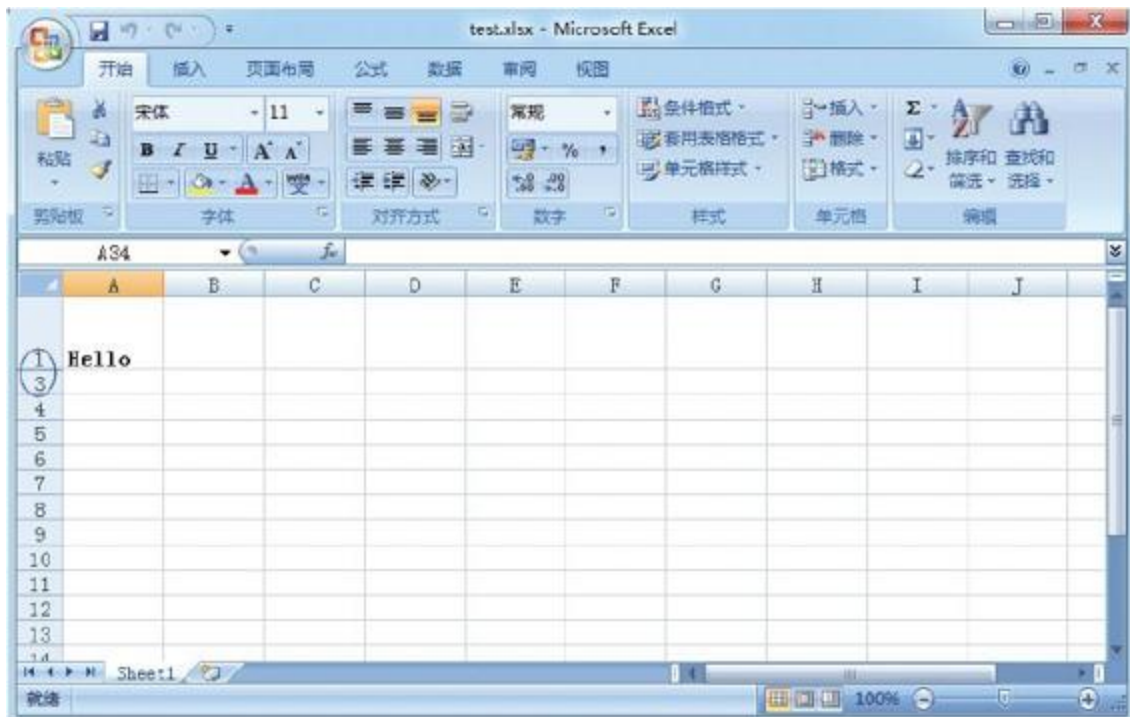
```
worksheet.set_row(0, 40, cell_format) #设置1行高度为40
单元格
```

```
#设置
```

```
worksheet.set_row(1, None, None, {'hidden': True}) #2

```

3-4



3-4

```
·set_column(first_col,last_col,width,
cell_format,options)
first_col:int(0)
last_col:int(0)
first_col,width,float
cell_format=Format,options
dict(hidden,level,
collapsed)
```



---

```
worksheet.write('A1', 'Hello') #A1에 'Hello' 쓰기
worksheet.write('B1', 'World') #B1에 'World' 쓰기

cell_format = workbook.add_format({'bold': True}) #굵게
#A1, B1에 적용
```

```
#01번 A, B 열의 너비를 10로 설정
```

```
worksheet.set_column('A:B', 10, cell_format)
```

```
worksheet.set_column('C:D', 20, cell_format)
```

```
worksheet.set_column('E:G', None, None, {'hidden': 1}) #E, F, G 열 숨기기
```

---

### 3-5 이미지 삽입하기

```
·insert_image(row, col, image[, options])
- row: 삽입할 행 번호 (0부터 시작)
- col: 삽입할 열 번호 (0부터 시작)
- image: 이미지 파일 경로 또는 URL
- options: 옵션 딕셔너리 (예: {'url': 'http://python.org'})
```

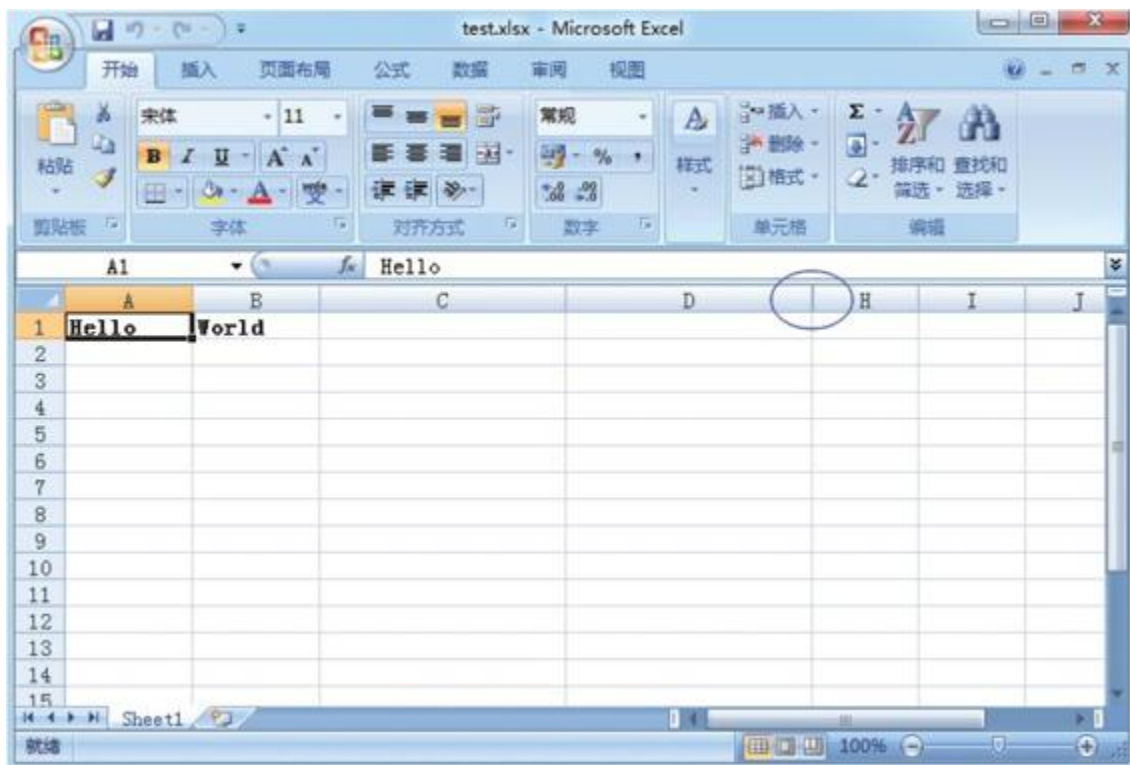
---

```
#B5에 python-logo.png 이미지 삽입 (URL 사용)
```

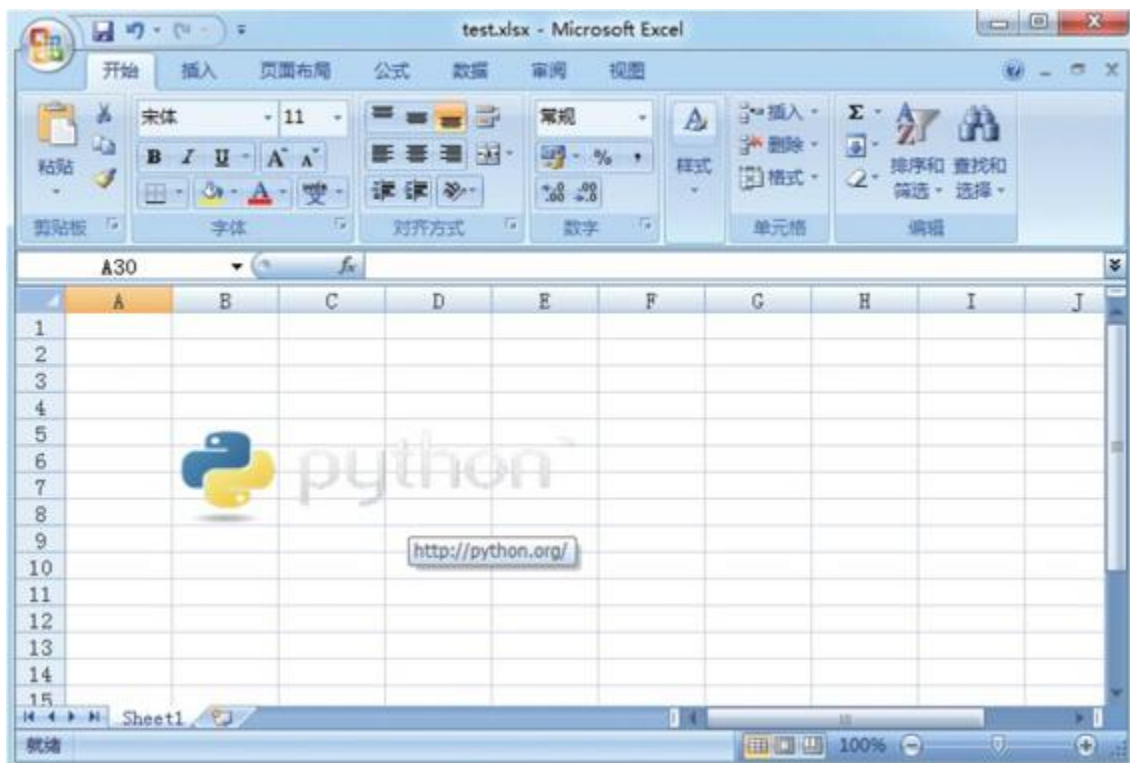
```
worksheet.insert_image('B5', 'img/python-logo.png', {'url': 'http://python.org'})
```

---

### 3-6 이미지 크기 조정하기



3-5



## 3-6 图表数据可视化

### 3.Chart

Chart是ExcelWriter的一个子模块，用于生成图表。它通过调用Workbook的add\_chart方法，可以生成各种类型的图表。{type:'column'}表示生成柱状图。

---

```
chart = workbook.add_chart({'type': 'column'}) # 生成column
 柱状图
```

---

支持的图表类型：

- area 面积图
- bar 柱状图
- column 柱状图
- line 折线图
- pie 饼图
- scatter 散点图
- stock 股票图
- radar 雷达图

Worksheet.insert\_chart

```
worksheet.insert_chart('A7' chart #A7)
```

chart

chart.add\_series(options)

```
chart.add_series({
 'categories': '=Sheet1!A1:A5',
 'values': '=Sheet1!B1:B5',
 'line': {'color': 'red'}
})
```

add\_series(categories, values, line, categories, values, line)

set\_x\_axis(options)

---

```

chart.set_x_axis({
 'name' 'Earnings per Quarter' #XXX
 'name_font' {'size' 14 'bold' True} #XXX
 'num_font' {'italic' True } #XXX
})

```

---



3-7 XXXX

```

·set_size_options
chart.set_size({'width' 720 'height' 576})
width height

```

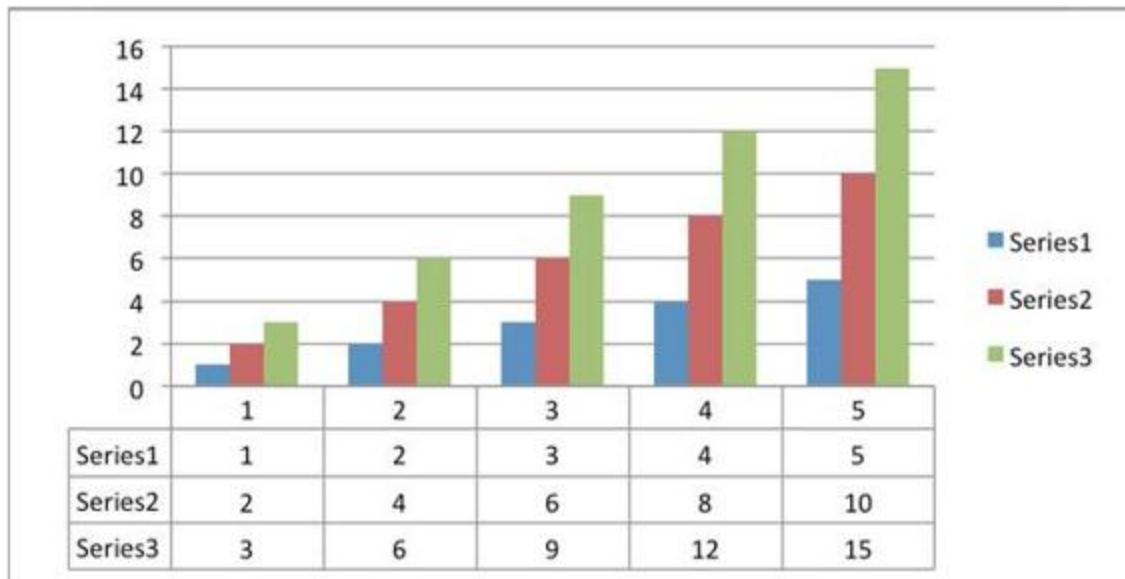
```

·set_title_options
chart.set_title({'name' 'Year End Results'})
3-8

```



·set\_table options 3-10  
 chart.set\_table 3-10



3-10 X

### 3.1.2

5 XlsxWriter  
 Excel  
 workbook.add\_chart  
 {'type': 'column'}  
 write\_row write\_column  
 add\_format  
 add\_series  
 chart.set\_size set\_title set\_y\_axis  
 insert\_chart

```
□/home/test/XlsxWriter/simple2.py□
```

```
#coding= utf-8

import xlswriter

workbook = xlswriter.Workbook('chart.xlsx') #新建Excel文件

worksheet = workbook.add_worksheet() #新建工作簿

chart = workbook.add_chart({'type': 'column'}) #新建柱状图

#设置图表标题

title = [u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图']

buname= [u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图', u'柱状图'] #设置名称

#设置坐标轴

data = [

 [150,152,158,149,155,145,148],

 [89,88,95,93,98,100,99],

 [201,200,198,175,170,198,195],

 [75,77,78,78,74,70,79],

 [88,85,87,90,93,88,84]

]

format=workbook.add_format() #设置格式
```



```

format.set_border(1) #format边框1
format_title=workbook.add_format() #format_title
format_title.set_border(1) #format_title边框1
format_title.set_bg_color('#cccccc') #format_title背景色

#'#cccccc'

format_title.set_align('center') #format_title居中
format_title.set_bold() #format_title加粗

format_ave=workbook.add_format() #format_ave
format_ave.set_border(1) #format_ave边框1
format_ave.set_num_format('0.00') #format_ave数字格式

#

worksheet.write_row('A1',title,format_title)
worksheet.write_column('A2',buname,format)
worksheet.write_row('B2',data[0],format)
worksheet.write_row('B3',data[1],format)
worksheet.write_row('B4',data[2],format)
worksheet.write_row('B5',data[3],format)
worksheet.write_row('B6',data[4],format)

#

def chart_series(cur_row)

```

```

 worksheet.write_formula('I'+cur_row, \
 '=AVERAGE(B'+cur_row+'H'+cur_row+',)'format_ave, #
 AVERAGE)

#

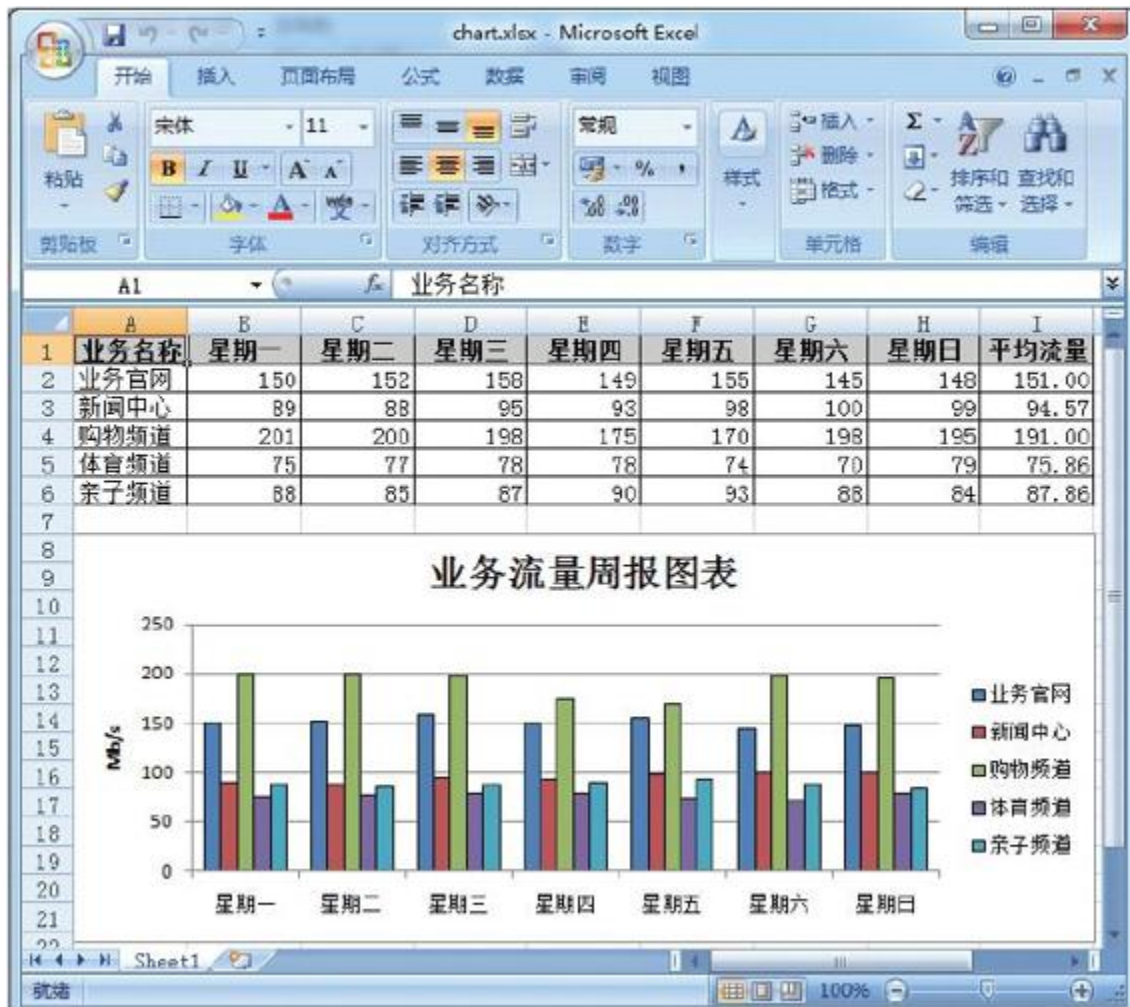
chart.add_series({
 'categories': '=Sheet1!B1:H1', # " "
 'values': '=Sheet1!B'+cur_row+'H'+cur_row, #
 #
 'line': {'color': 'black'}, # black
 'name': '=Sheet1!A'+cur_row, #
})

for row in range(2, 7): # 2~6
 chart_series=str(row)
 #chart.set_table(#X
 #chart.set_style(30) #
 chart.set_size({'width': 577, 'height': 287}) #
 chart.set_title({'name': u' '}) #
 chart.set_y_axis({'name': 'Mb/s'}) #y
 worksheet.insert_chart('A8', chart, #A8
 workbook.close() #Excel

```

---

3-11



3-11



3.4.1 XlsxWrite  
<http://xlsxwriter.readthedocs.org>

## 3.2 Pythonrrdtool

rrdtoolround robin database  
round robin  
rrdtool  
rrdtoolCactiGangliaMonitorix  
rrdtool<http://oss.oetiker.ch/rrdtool/>  
rrdtoolPython  
rrdtoolrrdtoolcreate  
fetchgraphinfoupdaterrdtool  
Python rrdtool

rrdtool

---

```
easy_install python-rrdtool #pip
pip install python-rrdtool #easy_install
#rrdtoolCentOSyum
yum install rrdtool-python
```

---

### 3.2.1 rrdtool

rrdtoolcreaterrd  
updaterrdgraphfetchrrd

## 1.Create

```
create filename[--start|-b start time][--step|-s step][DS ds-name DST heartbeat min max][RRA CF xff steps rows]
```

- filename rrdtool .rrd

- start rrdtool timestamp

- step rrdtool 5

- DS

- DST rrdtool COUNTER  
DERIVE ABSOLUTE  
0 GUAGE  
RRA COMPUTE DS  
5 COUNTER

- RRA RRA  
CF [RRA  
CF xff steps rows]

- CF AVERAGE MAX  
MIN LAST 4

## 2.update

update filename[--template|-t ds-name[  
ds-name]...]N|timestamp value[  
[timestamp value[...]]...]  
rrdtool updatev update  
updatev 0-1

- filename rrd
- t ds-name[ds-name]DS
- N|Timestamp N
- value[value...]DS

## 3.graph

graph filename[-s|--start seconds][-e|--end  
seconds][-x|--x-grid x-axis grid and label][-  
y|--y-grid y-axis grid and label][--alt-y-grid]  
[--alt-y-mrtg][--alt-autoscale][--alt-  
autoscale-max][--units-exponent]value[-  
v|--vertical-label text][-w|--width pixels][-  
h|--height pixels][-i|--interlaced][-f|--  
imginfo formatstring][-a|--imgformat  
GIF|PNG|GD][-B|--background value][-O|--

```

overlay value)[-U|--unit value][-z|--lazy][-
o|--logarithmic][-u|--upper-limit value][-l|--
lower-limit value][-g|--no-legend][-r|--rigid]
[--step value][-b|--base value][-c|--color
COLORTAG#rrggbg][-t|--title title][DEF
vname=rrd ds-name CF][CDEF
vname=rpn-expression][PRINT vname
CF format][GPRINT vname CF format]
[COMMENT text][HRULE value#rrggbg[
legend]][VRULE time#rrggbg[legend]]
[LINE{1|2|3} vname[#rrggbg[legend]]]
[AREA vname[#rrggbg[legend]]][STACK
vname[#rrggbg[legend]]]
rrdtool

```

·filenamePNG

·--start

·--end

·--x-gridX

·--y-gridY

·--vertical-labelY

·--width pixels

- height pixels□□□□□□□□□□
- imgformat□□□□□□□GIF|PNG|GD□□
- background□□□□□□□□□□#rrggb□□□□
- upper-limit□□Y□□□□□□□□
- lower-limit□□Y□□□□□□□□
- no-legend□□□□□□□□□□
- rigid□□□□upper-limit□lower-limit□□□□
- title□□□□□□□□□□
- DEF□vname=rrd□ds-name□CF□□□□□□□□□□□□
- CDEF□vname=rpn-expression□□□□□□□□
- GPRINT□vname□CF□format□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- COMMENT□text□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- HRULE□value#rrggb□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- VRULE□time#rrggb□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



·LINE{1|2|3} vname{1|2|3}  
rrdtool

·AREA vname

## 4.fetch

fetch filename CF[--resolution|  
resolution][--start|-s start][--end|-e end]  
rrdtool

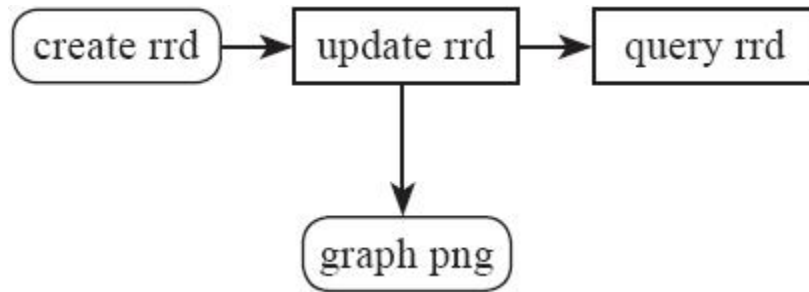
·filename rrd

·CF AVERAGE MAX MIN LAST  
RRA

·--start--end

## 3.2.2

rrdtool  
CPU  
rrdtool  
create rrd  
update  
graph  
last first info fetch  
3-12 rrd



### 图3-12 RRD工具流程图

图3-12展示了RRD工具的基本操作流程。首先，使用`create`命令创建RRD数据库。然后，使用`update`命令更新数据库。最后，使用`query`命令查询数据库。此外，`update`命令还可以生成图形（`graph png`）。

在`/home/test/rrdtool/create.py`文件中，我们使用Python脚本创建RRD数据库。

```

-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

#!/usr/bin/python

import rrdtool

import time

cur_time=str(int(time.time())) #当前Linux时间戳

#设置步长--step 300秒5分钟

rrd=rrdtool.create('Flow.rrd' '--step' '300' '--start' cur_time

#设置eth0_in和eth0_out两个计数器，每个计数器600秒

#设置600秒未知数据UNKNOWN和0秒未知数据U

'DS eth0_in COUNTER 600 0 U'

'DS eth0_out COUNTER 600 0 U'

```

```
#RRA[RRACF[xff[steps[rows]]CF[AVERAGE[MAX[MIN[
]]]]
```

```
#xff[0.5[CDP[PDP[UNKNOWN[CDP[UNKNOWN
```

```
#[4[RRA[AVERAGE[
```

```
[5[1*300[600[2.08[
```

```
[30[6*300[700[14.58[2[
```

```
[2[24*300[775[64.58[2[
```

```
[24[288*300[797[797[2[
```

```
'RRA[AVERAGE[0.5[1[600'[
```

```
'RRA[AVERAGE[0.5[6[700'[
```

```
'RRA[AVERAGE[0.5[24[775'[
```

```
'RRA[AVERAGE[0.5[288[797'[
```

```
'RRA[MAX[0.5[1[600'[
```

```
'RRA[MAX[0.5[6[700'[
```

```
'RRA[MAX[0.5[24[775'[
```

```
'RRA[MAX[0.5[444[797'[
```

```
'RRA[MIN[0.5[1[600'[
```

```
'RRA[MIN[0.5[6[700'[
```

```
'RRA[MIN[0.5[24[775'[
```

```
'RRA[MIN[0.5[444[797'[
```

```
if rrd[
```

```
 print rrdtool.error[
```

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
Linux上安装rrdtool和psutil
psutil.net_io_counters()[1]返回的是psutil
返回的1.1表示的是
```

```
/home/test/rrdtool/update.py
```

---

```
-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

#!/usr/bin/python

import rrdtool

import time,psutil

total_input_traffic = psutil.net_io_counters()[1] #输入流量
total_output_traffic = psutil.net_io_counters()[0] #输出流量

starttime=int(time.time()) #当前Linux时间

#调用rrdtool.updatev函数，返回值为0L表示成功
update=rrdtool.updatev('/home/test/rrdtool/Flow.rrd','%s
%s%s' % (str(starttime),str(total_input_traffic),str
total_output_traffic))

print update
```

---

```
crontab -e
5 * * * * crontab -e
```

---



```

"-x-grid" "MINUTE 12 HOUR 1 HOUR 1 0 %H" \
"-width" "650" "-height" "230" "-title" title
"DEF inoctets=Flow.rrd eth0_in AVERAGE" #DS
CF
"DEF outoctets=Flow.rrd eth0_out AVERAGE" #DS
CF
"CDEF total=inoctets+outoctets" #CDEF
total
"LINE1 total#FF8833 Total traffic" #
"AREA inoctets#00FF00 In traffic" #
"LINE1 outoctets#0000FF Out traffic" #
"HRULE 6144#FF0000 Alarm value\r" #6.1k
"CDEF inbits=inoctets*8" #bit*8inbits
"CDEF outbits=outoctets*8" #bit*8outbits
"COMMENT\r" #
"COMMENT\r"
"GPRINT inbits AVERAGE Avg In traffic\ %6.2lf %Sbps" #
"COMMENT "
"GPRINT inbits MAX Max In traffic\ %6.2lf %Sbps" #
"COMMENT "
"GPRINT inbits MIN MIN In traffic\ %6.2lf %Sbps\r" #
"COMMENT "

```

```
"GPRINT outbits AVERAGE Avg Out traffic\ %6.2lf %Sbps"
#
```

```
"COMMENT "
```

```
"GPRINT outbits MAX Max Out traffic\ %6.2lf %Sbps" #

```

```
"COMMENT "
```

```
"GPRINT outbits MIN MIN Out traffic\ %6.2lf %Sbps\\r"
#
```

---

Flow.png 3-13



rrdrrdtool

·info rrdrrdtool info Flow.rrd

·first rrdrrdtool first  
Flow.rrd

·last rrdrrdtool last  
Flow.rrd

·fetch CF rrdrrdtool fetch  
Flow.rrd AVERAGE

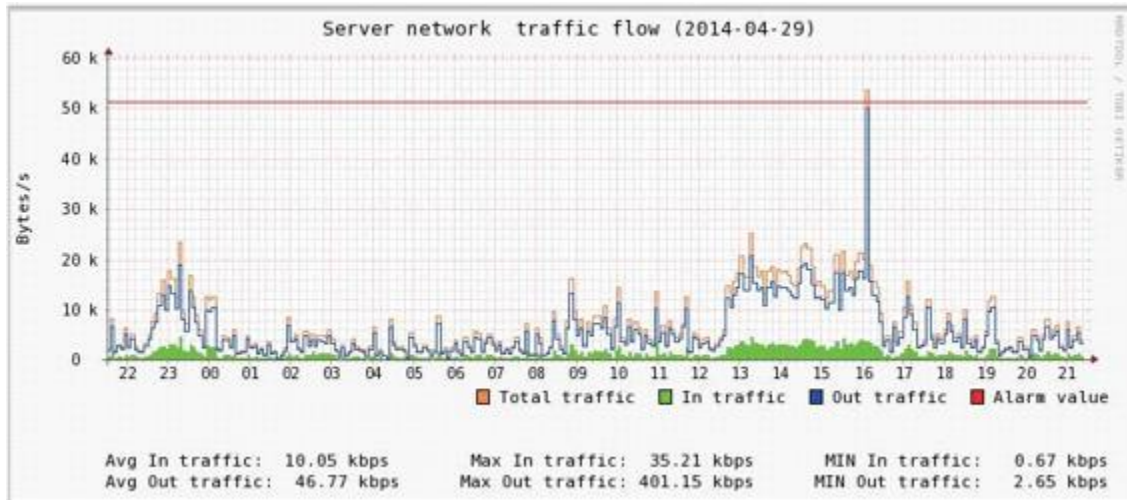


图3-13 graph.py的图形



图3-14 3.2.1rrdtool的图形

<http://bbs.chinaunix.net/thread-2150417-1-1.html>

<http://oss.oetiker.ch/rrdtool/doc/index.en.html>



## 3.3 安装Scapy

scapy

http://www.secdev.org/projects/scapy/ 是一个开源的Python工具包，用于发送和接收网络数据包。它支持多种网络协议，包括TCP、UDP、HTTP、HTTPS、FTP、SMTP、IMAP、POP3、IDC等。Scapy可以用于网络分析、渗透测试、安全研究和网络故障排除。

scapy安装步骤

---

```
scapy依赖包安装
yum -y install tcpdump graphviz ImageMagick
编译
wget http://www.secdev.org/projects/scapy/files/scapy-2.2.0.tar.gz
tar -zxvf scapy-2.2.0.tar.gz
cd scapy-2.2.0
python setup.py install
```

---

### 3.3.1 安装依赖包

```
scapy[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] send [] []
SYN\ACK [] [] [] [] sniff [] [] [] [] wrpcap [] [] TCP [] []
[] [] traceroute [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
traceroute [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
```

```
tracertool target dport=80 minttl=1
maxttl=30 sport=<RandShort>
l4=None filter=None timeout=2
verbose=None **kwargs
```

**TCP**

```
.target[0][0][0][0][0][0][0][0][0]IP[0][0][0][0][0][0][0][0][0]
[0][0][0][0]
["www.qq.com"[0]"www.baidu.com"[0]"www.g
oogle.com.hk"]]
```

```
·dport[80443]
```

```
·minttl□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

```
·maxttl[][][][][][][][][][][][][][][][]
```

### 3.3.2 TCPの仕組み

```

scapy traceroute
3-14 SYN
TCP tcpdump

```

使用graph模块将IP地址  
 ASN和IP地址转换为svg  
 ImageMagick将svg转换为png

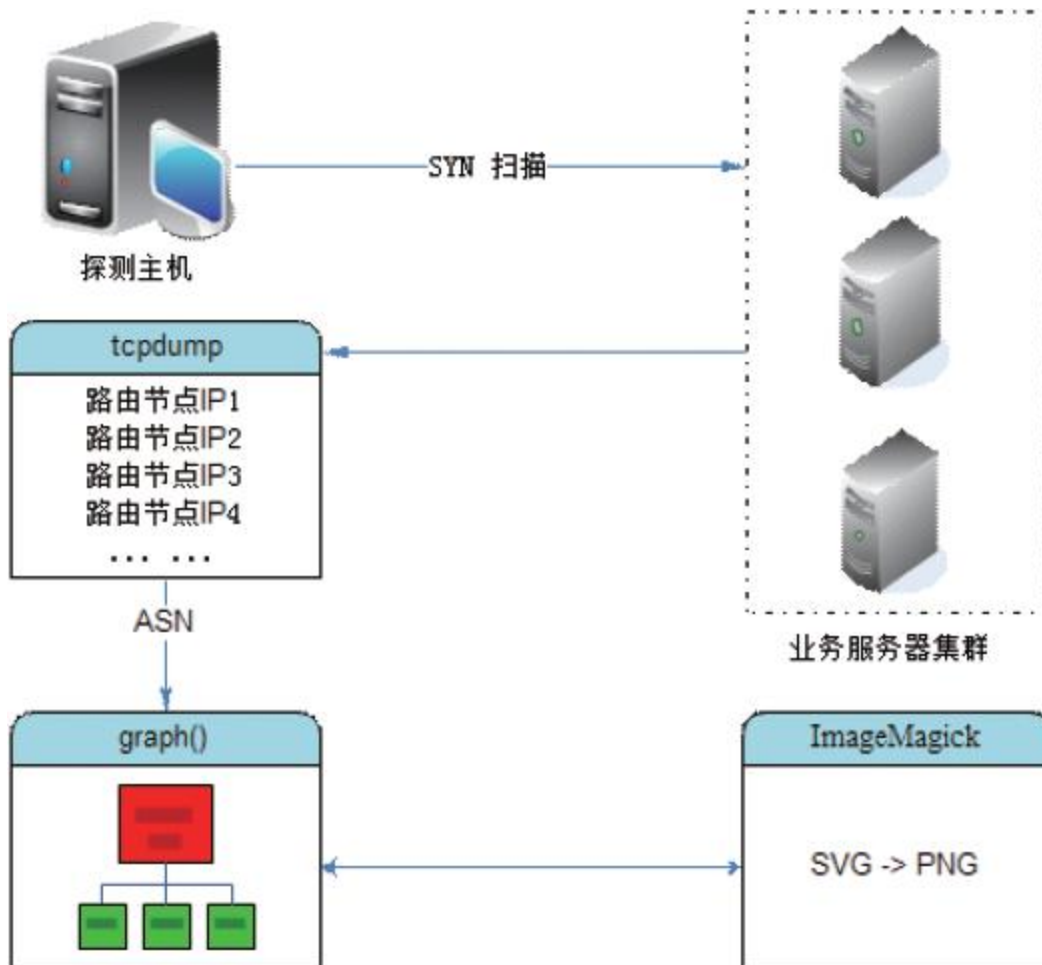


图3-14 TCP扫描流程图

使用traceroute模块进行路由跟踪  
 使用ImageMagick将svg转换为png

/home/test/scapy/simple1.py

```

-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

import os,sys,time,subprocess

import warnings,logging

warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
category=DeprecationWarning #scapy

logging.getLogger("scapy.runtime").setLevel(logging.ERROR)
#IPv6

from scapy.all import traceroute

domains = raw_input('Please input one or more IP/domain: ')
#IP

target = domains.split(' ')

dport = [80] #

if len(target) >= 1 and target[0]!='':

 res,unans = traceroute(target,dport=dport,retry=-2) #
 res.graph(target="> test.svg") #svg

 time.sleep(1)

 subprocess.Popen("/usr/bin/convert test.svg test.png",
shell=True) #svgpng

else

 print "IP/domain number of errors:exit"

```

---

3-15“-”“11”  
“SA”  
IP

```

Received 73 packets, got 39 answers, remaining 21 packets
 113.108.238.121:tcp80 180.96.12.11:tcp80
1 192.168.1.1 11 192.168.1.1 11
2 114.116.64.1 11 114.116.64.1 11
3 10.145.209.26 11 10.145.209.26 11
4 10.144.12.74 11 10.145.209.25 11
5 10.144.10.66 11 10.144.10.66 11
6 10.144.10.206 11 10.144.10.206 11
7 10.144.12.153 11 10.144.12.153 11
8 10.83.64.1 11 10.83.64.1 11
11 10.252.253.1 11 10.252.253.1 11
18 - 202.97.49.221 11
20 113.108.238.121 SA 202.102.69.22 11
21 113.108.238.121 SA -
22 113.108.238.121 SA -
23 113.108.238.121 SA 180.96.12.11 SA
24 113.108.238.121 SA 180.96.12.11 SA
25 113.108.238.121 SA 180.96.12.11 SA
26 113.108.238.121 SA 180.96.12.11 SA
27 113.108.238.121 SA 180.96.12.11 SA
28 113.108.238.121 SA 180.96.12.11 SA
29 113.108.238.121 SA 180.96.12.11 SA
30 113.108.238.121 SA 180.96.12.11 SA

```

### 图3-15 数据包捕获

数据包捕获图3-16显示了“-”数据包unk\*数据包。
 数据包捕获图ASN数据包IDC数据包
 IP“202.102.69.210”“CHINANET-JS-AS-AP
 AS Number for CHINANET jiangsu province
 backbone CN”数据包IP数据包





□□□□

3.3.1 □scapy□□□□□□□□

<http://www.secdev.org/projects/scapy/doc/usage.html>□

## 4 Python

Python

ITIL



## 4.1 ClamAV 클라이언트 설치

Clam AntiVirus (ClamAV)은 오픈소스 바이러스 검사 엔진입니다.  
클라이언트와 서버로 구성되어 있습니다.

<http://www.clamav.net/lang/en/> ClamAV

Linux/Unix 클라이언트용 pyClamad

<http://xael.org/norman/python/pyclamd/>

Python 클라이언트용 Python ClamAV

클라이언트 clamd 클라이언트용

pyClamad 클라이언트용 클라이언트용

pyClamad 클라이언트용

---

```
1 클라이언트용
```

```
yum install -y clamav clamd clamav-update #clamav 클라이언트용
```

```
chkconfig --levels 235 clamd on #clamd 클라이언트용
```

```
/usr/bin/freshclam #clamd 클라이언트용 crontab
```

```
setenforce 0 #SELinux 클라이언트용
```

```
클라이언트용 IP 클라이언트용 IP "0.0.0.0" 클라이언트용 IP
```

```
sed -i -e '/^TCPAddr/{ s/127.0.0.1/0.0.0.0/ }' /etc/clamd.conf
```

```
/etc/init.d/clamd start #clamd 클라이언트용
```

```
2 클라이언트용 pyClamad 클라이언트용
```

```
wget http://xael.org/norman/python/pyclamd/pyClamd-0.3.4.tar.gz

tar -zxvf pyClamd-0.3.4.tar.gz

cd pyClamd-0.3.4

python setup.py install
```

---

### 4.1.1 安装与使用

```
pyClamad 是一个 Python 库，用于与 ClamAV 的 Clamd 守护进程进行通信。
ClamdNetworkSocket 类用于通过 TCP 连接到 Clamd。
clamd 类用于通过 Unix 套接字连接到 Clamd。
Unix 类用于通过 Unix 套接字连接到 Clamd。
ClamdNetworkSocket 类用于通过 TCP 连接到 Clamd。

· __init__ 方法
self.host = '127.0.0.1'
port = 3310
timeout = None
ClamdNetworkSocket 类用于通过 TCP 连接到 Clamd。
IP 地址和端口号默认为 127.0.0.1 和 3310。
/etc/clamd.conf 文件中配置了 TCP 套接字的地址和端口。
timeout 参数用于设置连接超时时间。

· contscan_file 方法
self.file 参数用于指定要扫描的文件。
file 参数用于指定要扫描的文件。
string 参数用于指定要扫描的文件。

· multiscan_file 方法
self.file 参数用于指定要扫描的文件。
file 参数用于指定要扫描的文件。
file 参数用于指定要扫描的文件。
```

string

```
·scan_file self file
file string
file string
```

```
·shutdown self clamd
```

```
·stats self Clamscan
```

```
·reload self clamd
reload
```

·EICAR self EICAR

### 4.1.2 □□□□□□□□□□□□

[illegible]



## 4-1 扫描方式

ClamdNetworkSocket 扫描方式  
socket 扫描方式

/home/test/pyClamad/simple1.py

```
#/usr/bin/env python
-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import time
import pyclamd
from threading import Thread

class ScanThread:
 def __init__(self, IP, scan_type, file):
 """扫描方式"""
 Thread.__init__(self)
 self.IP = IP
```

```

 self.scan_type=scan_type

 self.file = file

 self.connstr=""

 self.scanresult=""

 def run(self):

 """run"""

 try:

 cd = pyclamd.ClamdNetworkSocket(self.IP
3310 #

 if cd.ping() #

 self.connstr=self.IP+" connection [OK]"

 cd.reload() #clamd

reload

 if self.scan_type=="contscan_file" #

 self.scanresult="{0}\n".format
(cd.contscan_file,self.file

 elif self.scan_type=="multiscan_file"

 self.scanresult="{0}\n".format
(cd.multiscan_file,self.file

 elif self.scan_type=="scan_file"

 self.scanresult="{0}\n".format
(cd.scan_file,self.file

 time.sleep(1) #1

 else

```

```

 self.connstr=self.IP+" ping error\nexit"

 return

 except Exception as e:

 self.connstr=self.IP+" "+str(e)

IPs=['192.168.1.21','192.168.1.22'] #IP地址

scantype="multiscan_file" #扫描类型multiscan_file
contscan_file=scan_file

scanfile="/data/www" #扫描文件

i=1

threadnum=2 #线程数

scanlist = [] #扫描任务列表

for ip in IPs:

 currp = Scan(ip,scantype,scanfile) #扫描任务
 IP.append(currp)

 scanlist.append(currp) #扫描任务列表

 if i%threadnum==0 or i==len(IPs): #线程数等于IP地址数
 #扫描任务列表

 for task in scanlist:

 task.start() #开始扫描

 for task in scanlist:

 task.join() #等待扫描完成

 print task.connstr #扫描结果
 print task.scanresult #扫描结果

 scanlist = []

```

```
i+=1
```

---

```
open('/tmp/EICAR', 'w').write(cd.EICAR)
```

---

```
void = open('/tmp/EICAR', 'w').write(cd.EICAR)
```

---

```
open('/tmp/EICAR', 'w').write(cd.EICAR)
```

---

```
#cat /tmp/EICAR
```

```
u'X50P%AP[4\\PZX54P^7CC7}$EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE$H+H*'
```

---

```
4-2 192.168.1.21
192.168.1.22 EICAR
```

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 pyClamad]# python simple1.py
192.168.1.21 connection [OK]
None

192.168.1.22 connection [OK]
{u'/data/www/lwebadmin/EICAR': ('FOUND', 'Eicar-Test-Signature')}
```

4-2



□□□□

4.1.1 pyClamad□□□□□□□□

<http://xael.org/norman/python/pyclamd/pyclamd.html>□



## 4.2 安装Python和Python-nmap

在Linux系统中，安装Python和Python-nmap的步骤如下：

```
22 21 3389 3306
```

首先，安装Python。Python-nmap依赖于Python，因此需要先安装Python。可以通过以下命令安装Python：

```
python-nmap python-nmap
```

然后，安装Python-nmap。Python-nmap是一个Python库，用于实现nmap扫描功能。可以通过以下命令安装Python-nmap：

```
python-nmap python-nmap
```

最后，安装nmap。nmap是一个网络扫描工具，可以通过以下命令安装：

```
Python python-nmap
```

### python-nmap

---

```
yum -y install nmap #安装nmap
```

```
安装Python
```

```
wget http://xael.org/norman/python/python-nmap/python-nmap-0.1.4.tar.gz
```

```
tar -zxvf python-nmap-0.1.4.tar.gz
```

```
cd python-nmap-0.1.4
```

```
python setup.py install
```

---

### 4.2.1 安装Python

```
python-nmap
PortScanner
PortScannerHostDict
PortScanner
```

```
·scan self hosts='127.0.0.1'
ports=None arguments='-sV'
nmap hosts
"scanme.nmap.org" "198.116.0-255.1-127" "216.163.128.20/20" ports
"22 53 110 143-4564" arguments nmap
"-sU-sX-sC"
```

---

```
nm = nmap.PortScanner()
nm.scan('192.168.1.21-22','22 80')
```

---

```
·command_line self
nmap
```

---

```
>>> nm.command_line
u'nmap -oX - -p 22 80 -sV 192.168.1.21-22'
```

---

```
·scaninfo(self, nmap,

```

```
>>> nm.scaninfo
```

```
{u'tcp': {'services': u'2280', 'method': u'syn'}}
```

```
·all_hosts(self, nmap,

```

```
[u'192.168.1.21', u'192.168.1.22']
```

```
PortScannerHostDict
```

```
·hostname(self,

```

```
>>> nm['192.168.1.22'].hostname
```

```
u'SN2013-08-022'
```

```
·state(self, 4, up,
down, unknown, skipped,

```

```
>>> nm['192.168.1.22'].state
```

```
u'up'
```

```
·all_protocols(self,

```

---

```
>>> nm['192.168.1.22'].all_protocols
[u'tcp']
```

---

·all\_tcp self TCP

---

```
>>> nm['192.168.1.22'].all_tcp
[22 80]
```

---

·tcp self port TCP port

---

```
>>> nm['192.168.1.22'].tcp[22]
{'state': u'open', 'reason': u'syn-ack', 'name': u'ssh'}
```

---

## 4.2.2

python-nmap  
crontab  
192.168.1.20-25 Web 80 open  
scan arguments "-v-  
PE-p'+"-v up-  
PE TCP TCP SYN -p  
for

# `/home/test/python-nmap/simple1.py`

---

```
#/usr/bin/env python

-*- coding= utf-8 -*-

import sys

import nmap

scan_row=[]

input_data = raw_input('Please input hosts and port '

scan_row = input_data.split" "

if len(scan_row)!=2

 print "Input errors example \"192.168.1.0/24 80 443 22\"

 sys.exit0

hosts=scan_row[0] #

port=scan_row[1] #

try

 nm = nmap.PortScanner #

except nmap.PortScannerError

 print'Nmap not found' sys.exc_info()[0]

 sys.exit0

except

 print"Unexpected error" sys.exc_info()[0]

 sys.exit0
```

```

try
 #扫描主机hosts nmap扫描参数arguments
 nm.scan(hosts=hosts arguments=' -v -sS -p '+port
except Exception,e
 print "Scan error"+str(e)

for host in nm.all_hosts(): #扫描主机

 print'-----'
 ----'

 print'Host %s %s' % (host nm[host].hostname
 #主机名称

 print'State %s' % nm[host].state #主机状态up
down

 for proto in nm[host].all_protocols(): #扫描协议tcp
udp

 print'-----'

 print'Protocol %s' % proto #协议

 lport = nm[host][proto].keys() #端口列表

 lport.sort() #排序

 for port in lport: #端口

 print'port %s\tstate %s' % (port nm[host]
[proto][port]['state'])

```

---

扫描主机www.qq.com  
 192.168.1.\* 192.168.1.1-20  
 192.168.1.0/24 80 443  
 22 80 22-443 4-3

```

[root@SN2013-08-020 python-nmap]# python simple1.py
Please input hosts and port: 192.168.1.1-20 80,22,443

Host : 192.168.1.1 ()
State : up

Protocol : tcp
port : 22 state : closed
port : 80 state : open
port : 443 state : closed

Host : 192.168.1.10 ()
State : down

Host : 192.168.1.11 ()
State : down

```

## 4-3 IP



4.2.1

Python-nmap

example.py

<http://xael.org/norman/python/python-nmap/example.py>

## Python 工具

- 5 本地开发工具 pexpect
- 6 本地开发工具 paramiko
- 7 本地开发工具 Fabric
- 8 本地开发工具 WebServer
- 9 本地开发工具 Ansible
- 10 本地开发工具 Saltstack
- 11 本地开发工具 Func
- 12 Python 本地开发工具



5 expect

[illegible]

## 5.1 pexpect

pexpect is a Python module that implements a pip-like easy\_install-like interface to pip and easy\_install.

---

```
pip install pexpect
easy_install pexpect
```

---

Alternatively, you can download the source code from GitHub.

---

```
#wget
https://github.com/pexpect/pexpect/releases/download/3.0/pexpect-3.0.tar.gz -O pexpect-3.0.tar.gz

#tar -zxvf pexpect-3.0.tar.gz

#cd pexpect-3.0

#python setup.py install
```

---

After installation, you can run the following command to see the help information.

---

```
python

Python 2.6.6 [r266:84292] Jul 10 2013 22:48:45

[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 [Red Hat 4.4.7-3]] on linux2

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more
information.
```

```
>>> import pexpect
```

```
>>>
```

---

```
#####SSH#####
```

---

```
import pexpect
```

```
child = pexpect.spawn('scp foo user@example.com.' #spawn
scp
```

```
child.expect('Password' #expect#####
```

```
 #'Password'
```

```
child.sendline(mypassword ######
```

---

## 5.2 pexpect

pexpect spawns a run of `pxssh`

### 5.2.1 spawn

`spawn` pexpect

---

```
class pexpect.spawn(command, args=[], timeout=30,
maxread=2000, searchwindowsize=None, logfile=None,
cwd=None, env=None, ignore_sighup=True)
```

---

`command`

---

```
child = pexpect.spawn('/usr/bin/ftp' #ftp
child = pexpect.spawn('/usr/bin/ssh user@example.com' #ssh
child = pexpect.spawn('ls -latr /tmp' #ls/tmp
```

---

Python

---

```
child = pexpect.spawn ['/usr/bin/ftp']
child = pexpect.spawn ['/usr/bin/ssh',
['user@example.com']]
child = pexpect.spawn ['ls', ['-latr', '/tmp']]
```

---

`timeout` `maxread`  
`pexpect`  
`searchwindowsize`

`pexpect` `shell`  
"`>`" "`|`" "`*`"  
`/bin/bash`

---

```
child = pexpect.spawn('/bin/bash -c "ls -l | grep LOG > logs.txt"')
child.expect(pexpect.EOF)
```

---

`Python`

---

```
shell_cmd = 'ls -l | grep LOG > logs.txt'
child = pexpect.spawn('/bin/bash' ['-c' shell_cmd])
child.expect(pexpect.EOF)
```

---

`pexpect`  
`pexpect`

---

```
child = pexpect.spawn('some_command')
fout = file('mylog.txt','w')
child.logfile = fout
```

---

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

---

```
child = pexpect.spawn('some_command')
child.logfile = sys.stdout
```

---

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□SSH□□□□□□□□□□/home□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

---

```
import pexpect
import sys
child = pexpect.spawn('ssh root@192.168.1.21')
fout = file('mylog.txt','w')
child.logfile = fout
#child.logfile = sys.stdout
child.expect('password')
child.sendline('U3497DT32t')
child.expect('#')
child.sendline('ls /home')
child.expect('#')
```

---

mylog.txt pexpect

---

```
cat mylog.txt
```

```
root@192.168.1.21's password: U3497DT32t
```

```
Last login: Tue Jan 7 23:05:30 2014 from 192.168.1.20
```

```
[root@SN2013-08-021 ~]# ls /home
```

```
ls /home
```

```
cc.py poster-0.8.1
tarfile.tar.gz zipfile.zip
```

```
default.tar.gz poster-0.8.1.tar.gz test.sh
```

```
dev pypa-setuptools-c508be8585ab zipfile1.zip
```

---

1 expect

expect

expect pattern timeout=-1  
searchwindow size=-1

pattern pexpect.EOF  
pexpect.TIMEOUT  
List pattern  
ID

---

```
import pexpect

child = pexpect.spawn("echo 'foobar'")

print child.expect(['bar', 'foo', 'foobar'])

1001'foo'
```

---

```
timeout
expect
searchwindowsize

```

```
pexpect.EOF
pexpect.TIMEOUT
expect
ID

```

---

```
index = p.expect(['good', 'bad', pexpect.EOF,
pexpect.TIMEOUT])

if index == 0:
 do_something()

elif index == 1:
 do_something_else()

elif index == 2:
 do_some_other_thing()

elif index == 3:
 do_something_completely_different()

```

---

```


```



---

```
try[]
 index = p.expect[]['good'[] 'bad'][]
 if index == 0[]
 do_something[][]
 elif index == 1[]
 do_something_else[][]
except EOF[]
 do_some_other_thing[][]
except TIMEOUT[]
 do_something_completely_different[][]
```

---

```
expect[][][][][]before[]after[]before[]
[][][][][]after[][][][][][]
[][][]
```

---

```
import pexpect
import sys

child = pexpect.spawn[]'ssh root@192.168.1.21'[]
fout = file[]'mylog.txt'[]'w'[]
child.logfile = fout
child.expect[]["password[]"][]
child.sendline[]"980405"[]
print "before[]" + child.before
```

```
print "after"+child.after
```

---

```
#####
```

---

```
before=root@192.168.1.21's
```

```
after=password
```

---

```
2 read
```

```

#####
```

---

```
send(self s) #####
```

```
sendline(self s=' ' #####
```

```
sendcontrol(self char) #####child.sendcontrol('c')
"ctrl+c"
```

```
sendeof() eof
```

---

## 5.2.2 run

```
run()pexpect#####
os.system os.popen#####run#####
#####pexpect.run
command timeout=-1
withexitstatus=False events=None
```

```
extra_args=None logfile=None
cwd=None env=None
```

```
command
events
expect
sendline
spawn
```

---

```
from pexpect import *

child = spawn('scp foo user@example.com.')
child.expect('i password')
child.sendline(mypassword)
```

---

```
run
```

---

```
from pexpect import *

run('scp foo user@example.com.' events={'i password'
mypassword})
```

---

### 5.2.3 pxssh

```
pxssh pexpect ssh
```

```
pxssh
```

---

```
class pexpect.pxssh.pxssh(timeout=30 maxread=2000
searchwindowsize=None logfile=None cwd=None env=None
```

---

pxssh

·login ssh

·logout

·prompt

pxssh ssh  
login sendline  
prompt  
logout

/home/test/pexpect/simple1.py

---

```
import pxssh
import getpass

try:
 s = pxssh.pxssh() #pxssh
 hostname = raw_input('hostname ')
 username = raw_input('username ')
 password = getpass.getpass('please input password ') #
 s.login(hostname, username, password) #ssh
 s.sendline('uptime') # uptime
 s.prompt() #
```

```
print s.before # [][] [][] [][] [][] [][] [][] [][] [][]
s.sendline []'ls -l'[]
s.prompt[][]
print s.before
s.sendline []'df'[]
s.prompt[][]
print s.before
s.logout[][] #[] []ssh[][]
except pxssh.ExceptionPxssh[] e[]
 print "pxssh failed on login."
 print str[]e[]
```

## 5.3 pexpect

pexpect 是一个 Python 库，用于实现交互式 shell 的自动化测试。它支持多种协议，包括 FTP、SSH 等。本文将介绍如何使用 pexpect 库。

### 5.3.1 使用 pexpect 实现 FTP 客户端

本文将使用 pexpect 库实现一个简单的 FTP 客户端。首先，我们需要安装 pexpect 库。然后，我们将使用 spawnu 函数启动一个 FTP 进程，并使用 expect 函数等待特定的输出。最后，我们将使用 sendline 函数发送命令到 FTP 进程。

文件路径: /home/test/pexpect/simple2.py

```
from __future__ import unicode_literals # unicode
import pexpect
import sys

child = pexpect.spawnu('ftp ftp.openbsd.org') # ftp
child.expect('i>name .*') # i>name
child.sendline('anonymous') # ftp
child.expect('i>password') # password
child.sendline('pexpect@sourceforge.net') # ftp
child.expect('ftp>')
```

```

child.sendline('bin') #
child.expect('ftp> ')
child.sendline('get robots.txt') #robots.txt
child.expect('ftp> ')
sys.stdout.write (child.before) #"ftp> "
print("Escape character is '^]'.\n")
sys.stdout.write (child.after)
sys.stdout.flush()
interact()
child.interact()
child.sendline('bye')
child.close()

```

---

```


```

---

```

get robots.txt

local robots.txt remote robots.txt

227 Entering Passive Mode (129,128,5,191,197,243)

150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for 'robots.txt'
26 bytes.

226 Transfer complete.

26 bytes received in 3.29 secs (0.01 Kbytes/sec)

Escape character is '^]'.

ftp> #interact()

```

---

## 5.3.2 本地搭建漏洞环境

Linux环境搭建漏洞环境Linux环境搭建漏洞环境  
spawnsshscpscp  
环境搭建漏洞环境

/home/test/pexpect/simple3.py

---

```
import pexpect

import sys

ip="192.168.1.21" #目标ip

user="root" #用户名

passwd="H6DSY#*$df32" #密码

target_file="/data/logs/nginx_access.log" #目标nginx日志

child = pexpect.spawn('/usr/bin/ssh' [user+'@'+ip] #ssh

ssh

fout = file('mylog.txt','w') #目标mylog.txt

child.logfile = fout

try

 child.expect('[]i[]password'[] #password[]i[]

 child.sendline(passwd)

 child.expect ['#']

 child.sendline('tar -czf /data/nginx_access.tar.gz '+target_file #nginx
```



```

 #
 child.expect('#'
 print child.before
 child.sendline('exit'
 fout.close

except EOF: #EOF
 print "expect EOF"

except TIMEOUT: #TIMEOUT
 print "expect TIMEOUT"

child = pexpect.spawn('/usr/bin/scp'
[user+'@'+ip+'/data/nginx_access.tar.gz'+'/home']) #scp
nginx/home

fout = file('mylog.txt','a'
child.logfile = fout

try
 child.expect('ipassword'
 child.sendline(passwd
 child.expect(pexpect.EOF) #EOF

except EOF:
 print "expect EOF"

except TIMEOUT:
 print "expect TIMEOUT"

```

---



期待

5.2から5.3のアップデート

<http://pexpect.readthedocs.org/en/latest/>

## 6 paramiko

paramiko Python SSH2  
SSH  
Pexpect SSH  
<http://www.paramiko.org> 1.13

## 6.1 paramiko

paramiko pip easy\_install  
pip easy\_install

---

```
pip install paramiko
```

```
easy_install paramiko
```

---

paramiko Crypto Ecdsa Python  
python-devel

---

```
yum -y install python-devel
```

```
wget
http://ftp.dlitz.net/pub/dlitz/crypto/pycrypto/pycrypto-
2.6.tar.gz
```

```
tar -zxvf pycrypto-2.6.tar.gz
```

```
cd pycrypto-2.6
```

```
python setup.py install
```

```
cd ..
```

```
wget
https://pypi.python.org/packages/source/e/ecdsa/ecdsa-
0.10.tar.gz --no-check-certificate
```

```
tar -zxvf ecdsa-0.10.tar.gz
```

```
cd ecdsa-0.10
```

```
python setup.py install

cd ..

wget
https://github.com/paramiko/paramiko/archive/v1.12.2.tar.gz

tar -zxvf v1.12.2.tar.gz

cd paramiko-1.12.2/

python setup.py install
```

---

```
Python 2.6.6 |r266|84292| Jul 10 2013| 22:48:45|
[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 |Red Hat 4.4.7-3|] on linux2

Type "help" | "copyright" | "credits" or "license" for more
information.
```

```
python

Python 2.6.6 |r266|84292| Jul 10 2013| 22:48:45|
[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 |Red Hat 4.4.7-3|] on linux2

Type "help" | "copyright" | "credits" or "license" for more
information.

>>> import paramiko

>>>
```

---

```
paramiko.SSHException: [Errno 2] No such file or directory:
'exec_command'
```

```
~/home/test/paramiko/simple1.py
```

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import paramiko
```

```

hostname='192.168.1.21'

username='root'

password='SKJh935yft#'

paramiko.util.log_to_file('syslogin.log') #paramiko
syslogin.log

ssh=paramiko.SSHClient() #sshclient

ssh.load_system_host_keys() #host_keys
~/.ssh/known_hosts

#

ssh.connect(hostname=hostname,username=username,
password=password) #ssh

stdin,stdout,stderr=ssh.exec_command('free -m') #
exec_command

print stdout.read() #Python
stdout.readlines()

ssh.close() #ssh

```

---

## 6-1

```

[root@SN2013-08-020 paramiko]# python simple1.py

```

|                    | total | used | free | shared | buffers | cached |
|--------------------|-------|------|------|--------|---------|--------|
| Mem:               | 482   | 455  | 26   | 0      | 2       | 80     |
| -/+ buffers/cache: |       | 371  | 110  |        |         |        |
| Swap:              | 1023  | 8    | 1015 |        |         |        |

## 6-1

## 6.2 paramiko

paramiko SSHClient SFTPClient

### 6.2.1 SSHClient

SSHClient SSH transport channel SFTPClient

```
client = SSHClient()
client.load_system_host_keys()
client.connect('ssh.example.com')
stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command('ls -l')
```

SSHClient

#### 1.connect

connect SSH

```
connect(self, hostname, port=22, username=None,
password=None, pkey=None, key_filename=None, timeout=None,
allow_agent=True, look_for_keys=True, compress=False)
```

□□□□□

·hostname□str□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

·port□int□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□22□

·username□str□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□

·password□str□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

·pkey□PKey□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

·key\_filename□str or list□str□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

·timeout□float□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□TCP  
□□□

·allow\_agent□bool□□□□□□□False□□□□□□□□  
SSH□□□

·look\_for\_keys□bool□□□□□□□False□□□□□□  
~/.ssh□□□□□□□□□

·compress□bool□□□□□□□True□□□□□□□

2.exec\_command□□



stdin stdout stderr Python

---

```
exec_command(self, command, bufsize=-1)
```

---

·command str

·bufsize int -1

### 3.load\_system\_host\_keys

~/.ssh/known\_hosts

---

```
load_system_host_keys(self, filename=None)
```

---

filename str

### 4.set\_missing\_host\_key\_policy

HostKeys AutoAddPolicy RejectPolicy WarningPolicy SSHClient

·AutoAddPolicy

HostKeys

load\_system\_host\_keys

~/.ssh/known\_hosts

·RejectPolicy

load\_system\_host\_keys

·WarningPolicy Python

AutoAddPolicy

---

```
ssh=paramiko.SSHClient
```

```
ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy)
```

---

## 6.2.2 SFTPClient

SFTPClient SFTP SSH

sftp

SFTPClient

### 1.from\_transport

SFTP

---

```
from_transport cls t
```

---

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

tTransport

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

```
t = paramiko.Transport("192.168.1.22")
t.connect(username="root", password="KJSdj348g")
sftp = paramiko.SFTPClient.from_transport(t)
```

## 2.put

□□□□□□□□SFTP□□□□□□□□

```
put self localpath remotepath callback=None
confirm=True
```

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

```
·localpath str
```

```
·remotepath str
```

```
·callback function int int
None
```

```
·confirm bool stat
```



## 4. 测试

SFTPClient 测试

- Mkdir 测试 SFTP 测试 mkdir  
sftp.mkdir  
"/home/userdir" 0755

- remove 测试 SFTP 测试 remove  
sftp.remove  
"/home/userdir"

- rename 测试 SFTP 测试 rename  
sftp.rename  
"/home/test.sh" "/home/testfile.sh"

- stat 测试 SFTP 测试 stat  
sftp.stat  
"/home/testfile.sh"

- listdir 测试 SFTP 测试 Python 测试  
List sftp.listdir "/"

## 5. SFTPClient 测试

SFTPClient 测试  
put get 测试

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
import paramiko
```

```
username = "root"
```

```

password = "KJsd8t34d"
hostname = "192.168.1.21"
port = 22

try
 t = paramiko.Transport(hostname port)

 t.connect(username=username password=password)

 sftp =paramiko.SFTPClient.from_transport(t)

 sftp.put("/home/user/info.db" "/data/user/info.db" #
)

 sftp.get("/data/user/info_1.db"
 "/home/user/info_1.db" #

 sftp.mkdir("/home/userdir"0755 #

 sftp.rmdir("/home/userdir" #

 sftp.rename("/home/test.sh" "/home/testfile.sh" #
)

 print sftp.stat("/home/testfile.sh" #

 print sftp.listdir("/home" #

 t.close()

except Exception e

 print str(e)

```

---

## 6.3 paramiko

### 6.3.1

9.2.5  
paramiko.RSAKey.from\_private\_key\_file  
paramiko

/home/test/paramiko/simple2.py

```
#/usr/bin/env python

import paramiko

import os

hostname='192.168.1.21'

username='root'

paramiko.util.log_to_file('syslogin.log')

ssh=paramiko.SSHClient()

ssh.load_system_host_keys()

privatekey = os.path.expanduser('/home/key/id_rsa') #
key = paramiko.RSAKey.from_private_key_file(privatekey) #
ssh.connect(hostname=hostname,username=username,pkey = key)
```

```

stdin,stdout,stderr=ssh.exec_command('free -m')
print stdout.read()

ssh.close()

```

---

图6-1

## 6.3.2 通过SSH实现堡垒机与业务服务器的连接

图6-2展示了通过SSH实现堡垒机与业务服务器的连接。图中显示了一个系统管理员（System Administrator）通过SSHClient.connect方法与堡垒设备（Bastion Host）建立连接。堡垒设备再通过SSH协议连接到业务服务器集群（Business Server Cluster）。图中还显示了SSHClient.connect方法的调用过程，以及SSHClient.connect方法的调用过程。



图6-2 通过SSH实现堡垒机与业务服务器的连接

图6-2展示了通过SSH实现堡垒机与业务服务器的连接。图中显示了一个系统管理员（System Administrator）通过SSHClient.connect方法与堡垒设备（Bastion Host）建立连接。堡垒设备再通过SSH协议连接到业务服务器集群（Business Server Cluster）。图中还显示了SSHClient.connect方法的调用过程，以及SSHClient.connect方法的调用过程。

/home/test/paramiko/simple3.py

---



```

#!/usr/bin/env python

import paramiko
import os,sys,time

blip="192.168.1.23" #目标ip地址

bluser="root"

blpasswd="KJsdiug45"

hostname="192.168.1.21" #目标主机地址

username="root"

password="IS8t5jgrie"

port=22

passinfo='\s password ' #密码正则表达式

paramiko.util.log_to_file('syslogin.log')

ssh=paramiko.SSHClient() #ssh对象

ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())

ssh.connect(hostname=blip,username=bluser,
password=blpasswd)

channel=ssh.invoke_shell() #ssh通道

channel.settimeout(10) #通道超时时间

buff = ''

resp = ''

channel.send('ssh '+username+'@'+hostname+'\n') #ssh连接

while not buff.endswith(passinfo) #ssh连接成功
 "\s password"

```

```

try:
 #while
 resp = channel.recv(9999)
except Exception as e:
 print 'Error info%s connection time.' % str(e)
 channel.close()
 ssh.close()
 sys.exit()

buff += resp

if not buff.find('yes/no') == -1: # "yes/no"
 "yes"

 channel.send('yes\n')
 buff = ''

channel.send(password + '\n') #

buff = ''

while not buff.endswith('# ') # "# "while
:

 resp = channel.recv(9999)

 if not resp.find('passinfo') == -1: # "\'s
password "

#

 print 'Error info Authentication failed.'
 channel.close() #
 ssh.close()
 sys.exit()

```

```

 buff += resp

channel.send('ifconfig\n') #ifconfig

buff=''

try

 while buff.find('# ')!=-1

 resp = channel.recv(9999)

 buff += resp

except Exception e

 print "error info"+str(e)

print buff #

channel.close

ssh.close

```

---

```

ifconfig

```

---

```

python /home/test/paramiko/simple3.py

ifconfig

eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:50:56:28:63:2D

 inet addr:192.168.1.21 Bcast:192.168.1.255
Mask:255.255.255.0

 inet6 addr: fe80::250:56ff:fe28:632d/64 Scope:

Link

 UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:

1

 RX packets:3523007 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0

```

```

frame 0
 TX packets 6777657 errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0
carrier 0
 collisions 0 txqueuelen 1000
 RX bytes 606078157 (578.0 MiB) TX bytes 1428493484 (1.3 GiB)
lo Link encap Local Loopback
 inet addr 127.0.0.1 Mask 255.0.0.0
... ..

```

“inet addr 192.168.1.21”

### 6.3.3

paramiko  
SFTPClient  
/tmp SSHClient invoke\_shell ssh  
scp /tmp  
6-3

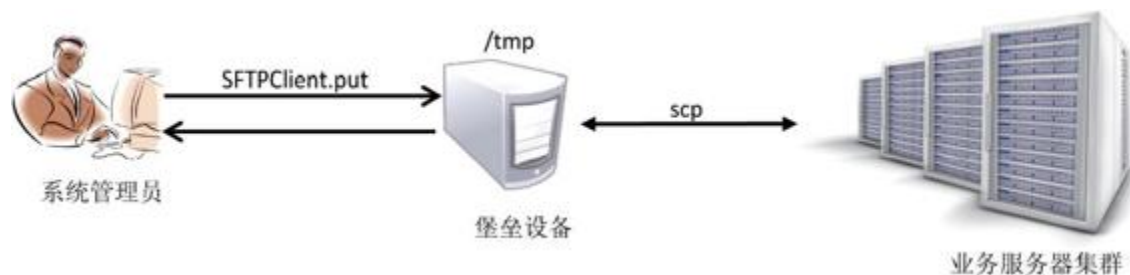


图 6-3

sftp.put  
send  
scp

/home/test/paramiko/simple4.py

```
#/usr/bin/env python

import paramiko

import os,sys,time

blip="192.168.1.23" #

bluser="root"

blpasswd=" IS8t5jgrie"

hostname="192.168.1.21" #

username="root"

password=" KJsdiug45"

tmpdir="/tmp"

remotedir="/data"

localpath="/home/nginx_access.tar.gz" #

tmppath=tmpdir+"/nginx_access.tar.gz" #

remotepath=remotedir+"/nginx_access_hd.tar.gz" #

port=22

passinfo='\ 's password '

paramiko.util.log_to_file('syslogin.log')

t = paramiko.Transport(blip, port)
```

```

t.connect(username=bluser password=blpasswd

sftp =paramiko.SFTPClient.from_transport(t

sftp.put(localpath tmppath #

sftp.close

ssh=paramiko.SSHClient

ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy

ssh.connect(hostname=blip username=bluser
password=blpasswd

channel=ssh.invoke_shell

channel.settimeout(10

buff = ''

resp = ''

#scp

channel.send('scp '+tmppath+
'+username+'@'+hostname+' '+remotepath+'\n'

while not buff.endswith(passinfo

 try

 resp = channel.recv(9999

 except Exception e

 print 'Error info%s connection time.' % str(e

 channel.close

 ssh.close

 sys.exit

```

```

buff += resp

if not buff.find('yes/no')!=-1
 channel.send('yes\n')
 buff=''

channel.send(password+'\n')

buff=''

while not buff.endswith('# ')
 resp = channel.recv(9999)
 if not resp.find('passinfo')!=-1
 print 'Error info Authentication failed.'
 channel.close()
 ssh.close()
 sys.exit()
 buff += resp

print buff

channel.close()

ssh.close()

```

---

```

000000000000

```

```

/data/nginx_access_hd.tar.gz000000000000
0000

```

---


```

python /home/test/paramiko/simple4.py

```

100% 1590KB

100% 1590KB



6.2□□6.3□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

<http://docs.paramiko.org/en/1.13/>



## 第7章 使用Fabric

Fabric是Python 2.5实现的SSH客户端，它提供了SSH客户端的接口，使得用户可以通过shell来执行命令。Fabric使用paramiko库来实现SSH客户端的功能。Fabric的官方网站是<http://www.fabfile.org>，最新版本是1.8。

## 7.1 Fabric

Fabric can be installed using pip or easy\_install. The following commands will install Fabric using pip or easy\_install.

---

```
pip install fabric
easy_install fabric
```

---

Fabric also requires setuptools, Crypto, and paramiko to be installed.

---

```
yum -y install python-setuptools
wget
https://pypi.python.org/packages/source/F/Fabric/Fabric-1.8.2.tar.gz --no-check-certificate
tar -zxvf Fabric-1.8.2.tar.gz
cd Fabric-1.8.2
python setup.py install
```

---

The following command will install Fabric and its dependencies.

---

```
python

Python 2.6.6 [r266:84292] Jul 10 2013 22:48:45
[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 [Red Hat 4.4.7-3]] on linux2
```

Type "help" "copyright" "credits" or "license" for more information.

```
>>> import fabric
```

```
>>>
```

---

```
#####
```

```
~/home/test/fabric/fabfile.py
```

---

```
#~/usr/bin/env python
```

```
from fabric.api import run
```

```
def host_type(): ######run#####'uname -s'
```

```
 run('uname -s')
```

---

```
#####7-1#####
```

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 fabric]# fab -H 192.168.1.21,192.168.1.22 host_type
[192.168.1.21] Executing task 'host_type'
[192.168.1.21] run: uname -s
[192.168.1.21] out: Linux
[192.168.1.21] out:

[192.168.1.22] Executing task 'host_type'
[192.168.1.22] run: uname -s
[192.168.1.22] out: Linux
[192.168.1.22] out:

Done.
Disconnecting from 192.168.1.22... done.
Disconnecting from 192.168.1.21... done.
```

## 7-1 環境構築

fabfile.pyをfabfile.pyとして  
“-f”でfab-H SN2013-08-021  
SN2013-08-022-f host\_type.py host\_type  
として実行  
する

## 7.2 fab

fab is a Fabric command-line interface that allows you to execute remote commands and manage remote servers.

```
fab [options] <command>[arg1 arg2=val2 host=foo hosts='h1 h2'...] ...
```

For more information, see the `fab-help` command.

• `-l` List all available commands.

• `-f` Specify the Fabric file to use (default: `fabfile.py`).

• `-g` Specify the group of hosts to connect to (default: `IP`).

• `-H` Specify the host to connect to (default: `"`).

• `-P` Specify the port to connect to (default: `22`).

• `-R` Specify the role to connect to (default: `role`).

• `-t` Specify the timeout for the connection (default: `30`).

• `-T` Specify the timeout for the command (default: `30`).

• `-w` Specify the working directory (default: `.`).

Python

```
fab -p Ksdh3458d -H 192.168.1.21 192.168.1.22 --
'uname -s'
```

7-1

## 7.3 fabfile

fabfile.py 文件如下：

```
-f
filename
-H 192.168.1.21
192.168.1.22" env.hosts=
["env.hosts=
['192.168.1.21','192.168.1.22']" fabfile

```

### 7.3.1 配置

env.py 文件如下：

```
·env.hosts=IP Python
env.hosts=
['192.168.1.21','192.168.1.22']
```

```
·env.exclude_hosts=
env.exclude_hosts=['192.168.1.22']
```

```
·env.user=env.user="root"
```

```
·env.port=22
env.port="22"
```

·env.password[]  
env.password='KSJ3548t7d'

·env.passwords[]password[]  
passwords[]

---

```
env.passwords = {
 'root@192.168.1.21[]22'[] 'Sjk348ygd'
 'root@192.168.1.22[]22'[] 'KSh458j4f'
 'root@192.168.1.23[]22'[] 'KSdu43598'
}
```

---

·env.gateway[]IP[]  
env.gateway='192.168.1.23'

·env.deploy\_release\_dir[]  
env.+“[]”[]env.deploy\_release\_dir[]  
env.age[]env.sex[]

·env.roledefs[]web[]db[]  
[]

---

```
env.roledefs = {
 'webserver'[] ['192.168.1.21'[] '192.168.1.22'[]
 '192.168.1.23'[] '192.168.1.24']
```



```
 'dbservers' : ['192.168.1.25' , '192.168.1.26']
}
```

---

Python

---

```
@roles['webservers']
def webtask():
 run('/etc/init.d/nginx start')

@roles['dbservers']
def dbtask():
 run('/etc/init.d/mysql start')

@roles ['webservers' , 'dbservers']
def pubclitask():
 run('uptime')

def deploy():
 execute(webtask)
 execute(dbtask)
 execute(pubclitask)
```

---

#fab deploy

## 7.3.2 API

Fabricfabric.api  
APIFabric

·locallocal'uname-s'

·lcdlcd'/home'

·cdcd'/data/logs'

·runrun'free-m'

·sudosudo  
'/etc/init.d/httpd start'

·putput  
'/home/user.info' '/data/user.info'

·getget  
'/data/user.info' '/home/root.info'

·promptprompt'please  
input user password'

·confirmconfirm"Tests  
failed.Continue[Y/N]"

·rebootreboot

·@taskfab  
fab

·@runs\_once 在每次运行任务时只运行一次

使用Fabric API

### 7.3.3 使用Fabric API

在本地运行任务，使用Fabric API  
“@runs\_once” 在每次运行任务时只运行一次

在/home/test/fabric/simple1.py

---

```
/usr/bin/env python

from fabric.api import *

env.user='root'

env.hosts=['192.168.1.21','192.168.1.22']

env.password='LKs934jh3'

@runs_once # 在每次运行任务时只运行一次

def local_task(): # 本地任务

 local("uname -a")

def remote_task():

 with cd("/data/logs"): # "with" 在每次运行任务时只运行一次

 run("ls -l") # "cd /data/logs && ls -l" 在每次运行任务时只运行一次
```

---

## fab 本地任务 local\_task 7-2

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 fabric]# fab -f simple1.py local_task
[192.168.1.21] Executing task 'local_task'
[localhost] local: uname -a
Linux SN2013-08-020 2.6.32-358.18.1.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Wed Aug 28 17:19:38 UTC 2013 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
Done.
```

### 7-2 本地任务 local\_task

“[192.168.1.21]Executing task'local\_task'” 192.168.1.21 Fabric “uname-a”

## fab 远程任务 remote\_task 7-3

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 fabric]# fab -f simple1.py remote_task
[192.168.1.21] Executing task 'remote_task'
[192.168.1.21] run: ls -l
[192.168.1.21] out: 总用量 8076
[192.168.1.21] out: -rw-r--r--. 1 root root 8266998 3月 9 11:20 access.tar.gz
[192.168.1.21] out:

[192.168.1.22] Executing task 'remote_task'
[192.168.1.22] run: ls -l
[192.168.1.22] out: total 8076
[192.168.1.22] out: -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8266998 Mar 9 11:38 access.tar.gz
[192.168.1.22] out:

Done.
Disconnecting from 192.168.1.22... done.
Disconnecting from 192.168.1.21... done.
```

### 7-3 远程任务 remote\_task

#### 7.3.4 2

“@task” go  
“@runs\_once” worktask

python fabric 7-4

~/home/test/fabric/simple2.py

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

from fabric.api import *

env.user='root'

env.hosts=['192.168.1.21','192.168.1.22']

env.password='LKs934jh3'

@runs_once #初始化环境

def input_raw():

 return prompt("please input directory name")
 default="/home"

def worktask(dirname):

 run("ls -l "+dirname)

@task #调用go函数fab函数

def go():

 getdirname = input_raw()

 worktask(getdirname)
```

---

python fabric 7-4

~/home/test/fabric/simple2.py

input\_raw@runs\_once

python fabric 7-4

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 fabric]# fab -f simple2.py go
[192.168.1.21] Executing task 'go'
please input directory name: [/home] /root
[192.168.1.21] run: ls -l /root
[192.168.1.21] out: 总用量 28
[192.168.1.21] out: drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 2月 15 21:23]
[192.168.1.21] out: -rw-----. 1 root root 964 8月 23 2013 anaconda-ks.cfg
[192.168.1.21] out: -rw-r--r--. 1 root root 13720 8月 23 2013 install.log
[192.168.1.21] out: -rw-r--r--. 1 root root 3857 8月 23 2013 install.log.syslog
[192.168.1.21] out:
[192.168.1.22] Executing task 'go'
[192.168.1.22] run: ls -l /root
[192.168.1.22] out: total 24
[192.168.1.22] out: -rw-----. 1 root root 964 Aug 23 2013 anaconda-ks.cfg
[192.168.1.22] out: -rw-r--r--. 1 root root 13720 Aug 23 2013 install.log
[192.168.1.22] out: -rw-r--r--. 1 root root 3857 Aug 23 2013 install.log.syslog
[192.168.1.22] out: -rw----- 1 root root 0 Aug 23 2013 yum.log
[192.168.1.22] out:
Done.
Disconnecting from 192.168.1.22... done.
Disconnecting from 192.168.1.21... done.
```

□7-4    □□□□□□

### 7.3.5 3D Printing

```

Fabric env
env.gateway='192.168.1.23'
IP='192.168.1.23'

```

```
□/home/test/fabric/simple3.py□
```

```
/usr/bin/env python

from fabric.api import *

from fabric.context_managers import *
```

```

from fabric.contrib.console import confirm

env.user='root'

env.gateway='192.168.1.23' #指定IP地址

env.hosts=['192.168.1.21','192.168.1.22']

#指定密码
env.passwords={}

env.passwords = {
 'root@192.168.1.21:22': 'LKs934jh3',
 'root@192.168.1.22:22': 'LKs934jh3',
 'root@192.168.1.23:22': 'UI7384hg6' #指定密码
}

lpackpath="/home/install/lnmp0.9.tar.gz" #指定路径
rpackpath="/tmp/install" #指定路径

@task
def put_task():
 run("mkdir -p /tmp/install")
 with settings(warn_only=True):
 result = put(lpackpath, rpackpath) #指定路径
 if result.failed and not confirm("put file failed\nContinue[Y/N]"):
 abort("Aborting file put task")

@task
def run_task(): #指定路径lnmp
 with cd("/tmp/install"):

```

```
run "tar -zxvf lnmp0.9.tar.gz"

with cd "lnmp0.9/" #with /tmp/install
```

```
run "./centos.sh"
```

@task

```
def go #
```

```
put_task
```

```
run_task
```

---

```
env.gateway='192.168.1.23'
paramiko
env.gateway
```



## 7.4 Fabric入门

Fabric是一个Python库，用于简化远程系统上的任务执行。它允许你编写简单的Python脚本，来执行复杂的远程任务，如部署应用、配置系统等。Fabric使用SSH协议与远程主机通信。

### 7.4.1 第一个Fabric任务

在本节中，我们将编写一个简单的Fabric任务，用于在远程主机上执行命令。我们将使用Fabric的`put`函数来上传文件，并使用`md5`函数来验证文件的完整性。

`/home/test/fabric/simple4.py`

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

from fabric.api import *
from fabric.context_managers import *
from fabric.contrib.console import confirm

env.user='root'

env.hosts=['192.168.1.21','192.168.1.22']

env.password='LKs934jh3'

@task
@runs_once
def tar_task(): #打包文件
```

```

with lcd"/data/logs"

 local"tar -czf access.tar.gz access.log"

@task

def put_task #

 run"mkdir -p /data/logs"

 with cd"/data/logs"

 with settings[warn_only=True] #put
 """

 result = put"/data/logs/access.tar.gz"
"/data/logs/access.tar.gz"

 if result.failed and not confirm"put file failed
Continue[Y/N]"

 abort"Aborting file put task" #
 """Y

@task

def check_task #

 with settings[warn_only=True]

 #localcapture=True

 lmd5=local"md5sum /data/logs/access.tar.gz"
capture=True.split' '[0]

 rmd5=run"md5sum /data/logs/access.tar.gz".split'
'[0]

 if lmd5==rmd5 #md5

 print "OK"

 else

 print "ERROR"

```

---

fab -f simple4.py tar\_task #tar tarball to the server  
fab -f simple4.py put\_task #upload the tarball to the server

---

```
fab -f simple4.py tar_task #tar tarball to the server
fab -f simple4.py put_task #upload the tarball to the server
fab -f simple4.py check_task #check the tarball on the server
```

---

fab -f simple4.py go #run the application on the server

---

```
@task
def go():
 tar_task()
 put_task()
 check_task()
```

---

fab -f simple4.py go #run the application on the server

## 7.4.2 2000LNMP部署

部署Web、DB、PROXY、CACHE等应用  
env.roledefs = { 'roles': {

```
 'webservers' : """
 """
```

```
 /home/test/fabric/simple5.py
```

---

```
/usr/bin/env python

from fabric.colors import *
from fabric.api import *

env.user='root'

env.roledefs = { #
 'webservers' : ['192.168.1.21' '192.168.1.22'],
 'dbservers' : ['192.168.1.23']
}

env.passwords = {
 'root@192.168.1.2122' : 'SJk348ygd',
 'root@192.168.1.2222' : 'KSh458j4f',
 'root@192.168.1.2322' : 'KSdu43598'
}

@roles('webservers') #webtask 'webservers'
def webtask(): #nginx php php-fpm
 print yellow("Install nginx php php-fpm...")
 with settings(warn_only=True):
 run("yum -y install nginx")
```

```

 run["yum -y install php-fpm php-mysql php-mbstring
php-xml php-mcrypt php-gd"]

 run["chkconfig --levels 235 php-fpm on"]

 run["chkconfig --levels 235 nginx on"]

@roles['dbservers'] # dbtask['dbservers']

def dbtask #mysql

 print yellow["Install Mysql..."]

 with settings[warn_only=True]

 run["yum -y install mysql mysql-server"]

 run["chkconfig --levels 235 mysqld on"]

@roles ['webservers'] 'dbservers' # publictask
'''

def publictask #epelntp

 print yellow["Install epel ntp..."]

 with settings[warn_only=True]

 run["rpm -Uvh
http://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/6/x86_64/epel-
release-6-8.noarch.rpm"]

 run["yum -y install ntp"]

def deploy

 execute[publictask]

 execute[webtask]

 execute[dbtask]

```

---

Python

### 7.4.3 3

Linux

/home/test/fabric/simple6.py

```
#/usr/bin/env python

from fabric.api import *
from fabric.colors import *
from fabric.context_managers import *
from fabric.contrib.console import confirm
import time

env.user='root'

env.hosts=['192.168.1.21','192.168.1.22']

env.password='LKs934jh3'

env.project_dev_source = '/data/dev/Lwebadmin/' #
env.project_tar_source = '/data/dev/releases/' #
env.project_pack_name = 'release' #
release.tar.gz
```

```

env.deploy_project_root = '/data/www/Lwebadmin/' #项目根目录
env.deploy_release_dir = 'releases' #部署目录
env.deploy_current_dir = 'current' #当前目录
env.deploy_version=time.strftime("%Y%m%d")+ "v2" #版本

@runs_once

def input_versionid():
 #输入项目回滚版本ID

 return prompt("please input project rollback version ID")
 default=""

@task

@runs_once

def tar_source():
 #打包项目源文件

 print yellow("Creating source package...")

 with lcd(env.project_dev_source):

 local("tar -czf %s.tar.gz ." %
env.project_tar_source + env.project_pack_name)

 print green("Creating source package success")

@task

def put_package():
 #上传包

 print yellow("Start put package...")

 with settings(warn_only=True):

 with cd
env.deploy_project_root+env.deploy_release_dir:

 run("mkdir %s" % env.deploy_version) #创建版本目录

```

```

 env.deploy_full_path=env.deploy_project_root +
env.deploy_release_dir +

"/"+env.deploy_version

 with settings[warn_only=True] # quietly
 result = put(env.project_tar_source +
env.project_pack_name + ".tar.gz"
env.deploy_full_path

 if result.failed and not "put file failed"
Continue[Y/N]"

 abort("Aborting file put task")

 with cd(env.deploy_full_path) # quietly
 run("tar -zxvf %s.tar.gz" %
env.project_pack_name

 run("rm -rf %s.tar.gz" % env.project_pack_name

 print green("Put & untar package success")

@task
def make_symlink() # quietly

 print yellow("update current symlink")

 env.deploy_full_path=env.deploy_project_root +
env.deploy_release_dir +

"/"+env.deploy_version

 with settings[warn_only=True] # quietly
 :

 run("rm -rf %s" % env.deploy_project_root +
env.deploy_current_dir

 run("ln -s %s %s" % env.deploy_full_path
env.deploy_project_root +

```









□□□□

7.2 fab□□□□□□□□

<http://docs.fabfile.org/en/1.8/□□□□□>

## 8 “”WebServer

Web  
HTTP  
Web  
HTTP  
HTTP  
WebServer—YorserverWebServer

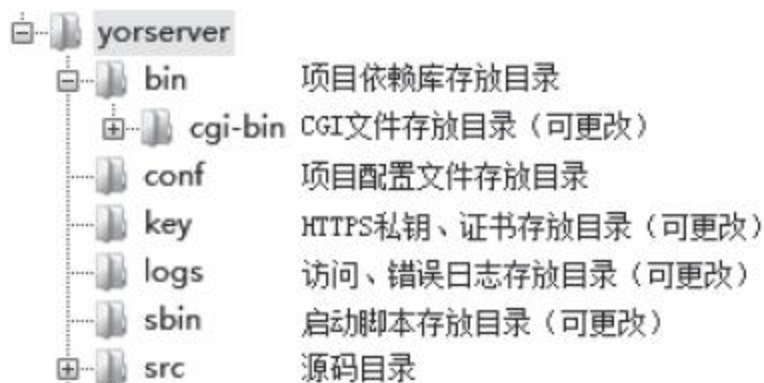
## 8.1 Yorserver

### 8.1.1

Yorserver Python WebServer  
WebServer Linux i386 x86  
Yorserver 1.0.1

- response
- Expires max-age
- 
- 
- access\_log error\_log
- gzip
- HTTPS
- HTTP MIME
- PHP Perl Python cgi
-

Yorserver 安装教程 8-1 “安装” 安装  
安装目录为 `cgi-bin` CGI 文件存放目录  
安装 `chmod +x index.pl`



## 8-1 Yorserver 安装

安装 `sbin/server.sh start` 启动 Yorserver

### 8.1.2 安装

Yorserver 安装 `ConfigObj` 安装 `ConfigObj`  
安装 `Python` 安装 `Yorserver`  
安装

`/usr/local/yorserver/conf/yorserver.conf`

```
server_version Add response HTTP header server version
information.

server_version = "YorServer1.0"

bind_ip Allows you to bind yorserver to specific IP
addresses.
```

```
bind_ip="0.0.0.0"

port[] Allows you to bind yorserver's port[] http default
80 and Https 443.

port=80

sys_version[] Add response HTTP header python version
information.

sys_version = ""

protocol_version[] Add response HTTP header protocol
version.

protocol_version = "HTTP/1.0"

Expires[] Add response HTTP header Expires and Max-age
version. format[]d/h/m[].

Expires="7d"

Multiprocess[] configure yorserver Multi process support
[]on/off[].

Multiprocess="off"

Multithreading[] configure yorserver Multi threading
support[]on/off[].

Multithreading="on"

DocumentRoot[] configure web server document root.

DocumentRoot="/usr/local/yorserver/www"

page404[] configure web server default 404 page.

page404="/404.html"

Indexes[] directory list []on/off[].

Indexes="off"
```

```
indexpage configure web server default index page.
indexpage="/index.html"

Logfile configure web server log file path disable logs
Logfile="".

Logfile="/usr/local/yorserver/logs/access.log"

errorfile configure web server error file path.
errorfile="/usr/local/yorserver/logs/error.log"

[gzip]

gzip Enable on or Disable off gzip options.
gzip="on"

configure compress level 1~9
compresslevel=1

[ssl]

ssl Enable on or Disable off HTTPS options port
options must configure "443".

ssl="off"

configure privatekey and certificate pem.
privatekey="/usr/local/yorserver/key/server.key"
certificate="/usr/local/yorserver/key/server.crt"

[cgi]

cgi_moudle Enable on or Disable off cgi support.
cgi_moudle="on"

cgi_path configure cgi path multiple cgi path use ' '
delimited cgi_path in bin directory.
```



```
cgi_path='/cgi-bin'

cgi_extensions configure cgi file extension.
cgi_extensions=".cgi".py".pl".php"

contentType configure file mime support.
[contentType]

css="text/css"

doc="application/msword"

gif="image/gif"

gz="application/x-gzip"

... ..
```

---

NginxApahceYorserver  
Web  
HttpWatchYorserver

## 8.2 快速入门

Python 快速入门 HTTP 快速入门  
BaseHTTPServer 快速入门 Web 快速入门  
SimpleHTTPServer 快速入门 GET HEAD 快速入门  
CGIHTTPServer 快速入门 POST 快速入门  
Yorserver 快速入门 BaseHTTPServer 快速入门 Web 快速入门  
HTTPServer 快速入门 CGIHTTPServer 快速入门  
CGI 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门

### 8.2.1 HTTP 快速入门

1 Expires

HTTP/1.1 快速入门 Expires 快速入门 URL 快速入门  
快速入门 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门  
快速入门 Yorserver Expires 快速入门 快速入门  
“Expires=“7d” 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门 快速入门

---

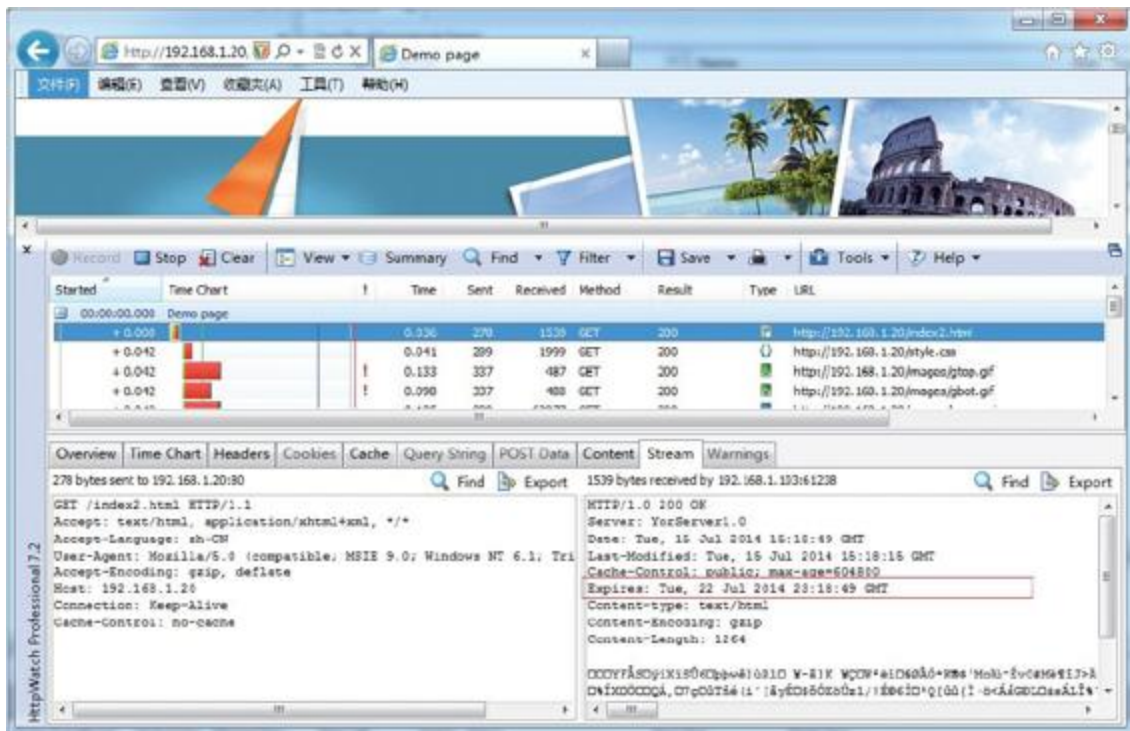
```
Expires Add response HTTP header Expires and Max-age
version. format d/h/m day/hour/minute.
```

```
Expires="7d"
```

---

Yorserver 快速入门  
URL“http://192.168.1.20/index2.html” 快速入门  
HttpWatch 快速入门 快速入门 8-2 快速入门 Expires 快速入门  
“Tue 22 Jul 2014 23:18:49 GMT” 快速入门 快速入门

日期“Tue 15 Jul 2014 15:18:49  
 GMT”日期“+8”日期“Tue 15 Jul 2014 23:18:49”  
 7dExpires

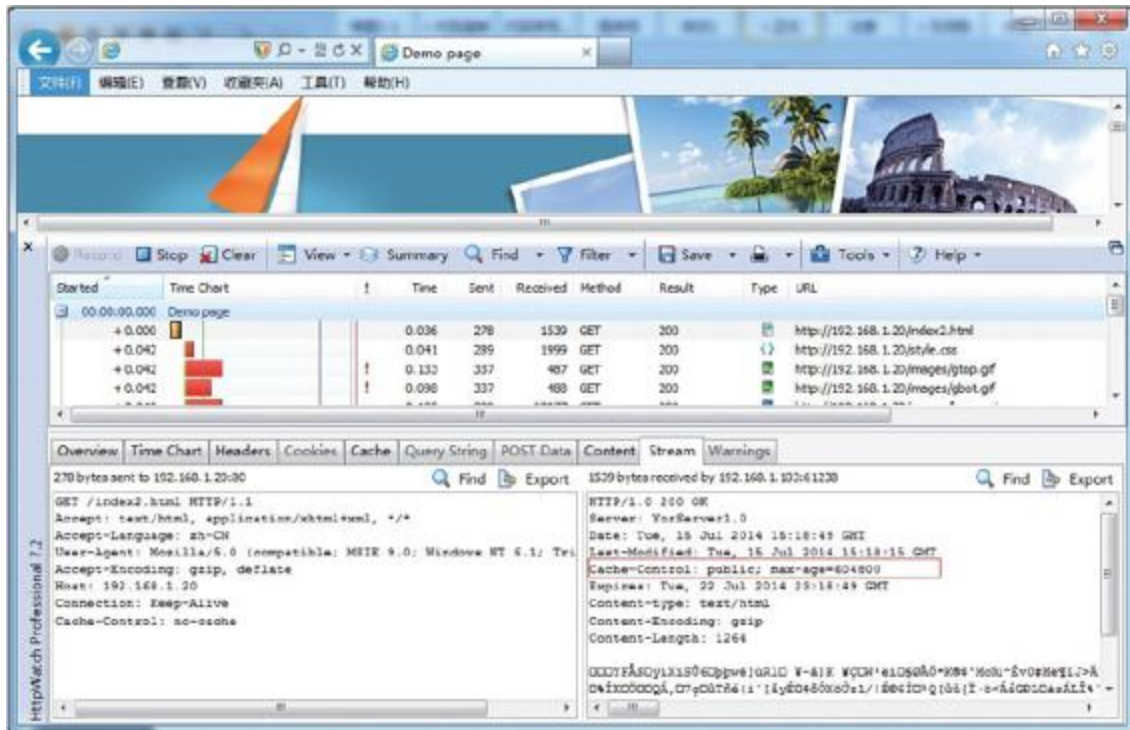


## 8-2 Expires

YorserverExpires“  
 ”+“”“”  
 datetime.timedelta“  
 ”“days”hours  
 minutesYorserver  
 Expires







## 8-3 max-age

### 3 Last-Modified

Last-Modified  
 If-Modified-Since  
 Last-Modified  
 HTTP 200  
 HTTP 304

### 8-4



```

 if client_cache_cc==None and client_cache_p==None and
 Modified_Since==None:

 client_modified=None

 else:

 try: #no-cache
 client_modified = Modified_Since.split(' ')[0]

 except:

 client_modified=None

#no-cache Last-Modified "Mon 29 Dec 2008 16:51:22
GMT"

file_last_modified=self.date_time_string(fs.st_mtime)

if client_modified==file_last_modified: #If-Modified-
Since no-cache

 self.send_response(304) #no-cache 304

 self.end_headers()

else:

 self.send_response(200) #no-cache 200

 #no-cache Last-Modified

 self.send_header('Last-Modified' file_last_modified)

 self.send_header('Cache-Control' cache_control)

 self.send_header('Expires' expiration)

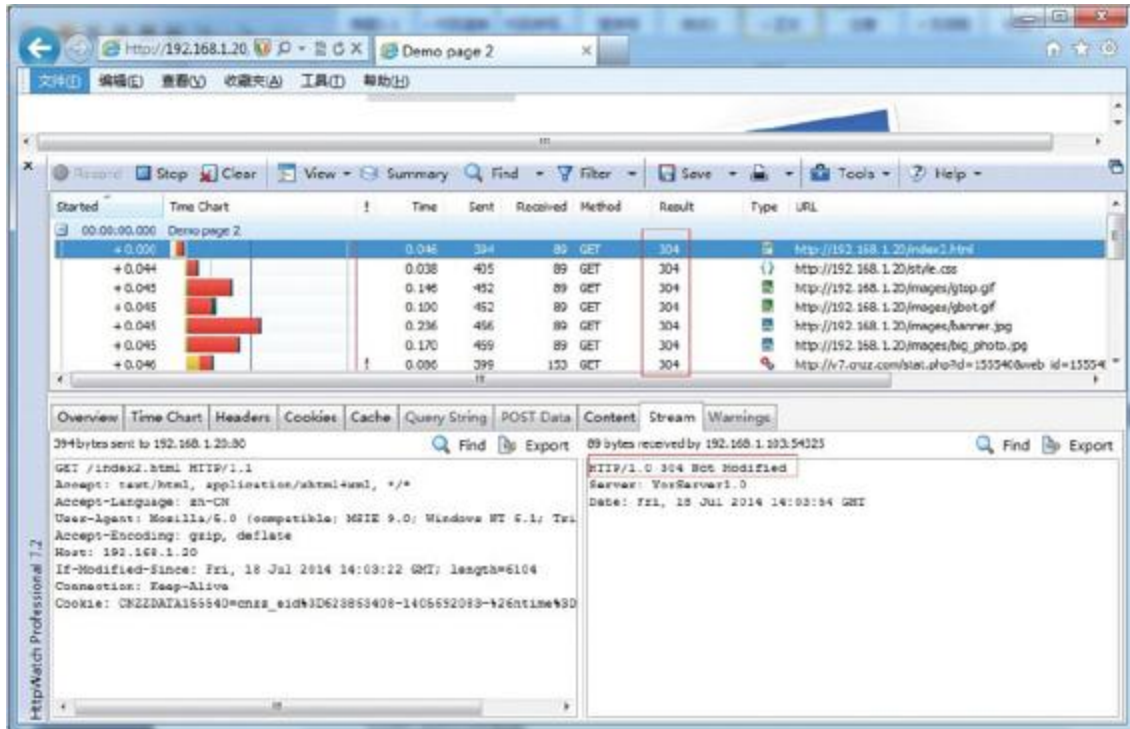
 self.send_header('Content-type' content_type)

```

---



8-5  
 “HTTP/1.0 304 Not Modified”  
 mtime “HTTP 200”



8-5 304

## 8.2.2 HTTP

HTTP  
 YrsServer  
 gzip  
 gzip  
 CPU  
 html css js  
 YrsServer compresslevel

□□□1~9□“1”□□□□□□□□□□□□“9”□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□CPU□□□

```
[gzip]
```

```
gzip Enable on or Disable off gzip options.
```

```
gzip="on"
```

```
configure compress level[1~9]
```

```
compresslevel=9
```

[illegible]

```
#HTTPbuf_compresslevel
```

```
def compressBuf(buf, compresslevel)
```

```
import gzip, cStringIO
```

```
zbuf = cStringIO.StringIO[] #[]
```

```
gzip
```

```
zfile = gzip.GzipFile(mode = 'wb' fileobj = zbuf
compresslevel = _compresslevel)
```

```
zfile.write(buf) #XXXXXXXXXX
```

```
zfile.close()
```

```
return zbuf.getvalue() #000000
```

```

f = open(DocumentRoot + sep + self.path
if gzip=="on" #gzipcompressBufcompresslevel
 compressed_content =compressBuff.readcompresslevel
else
 compressed_content = f.read

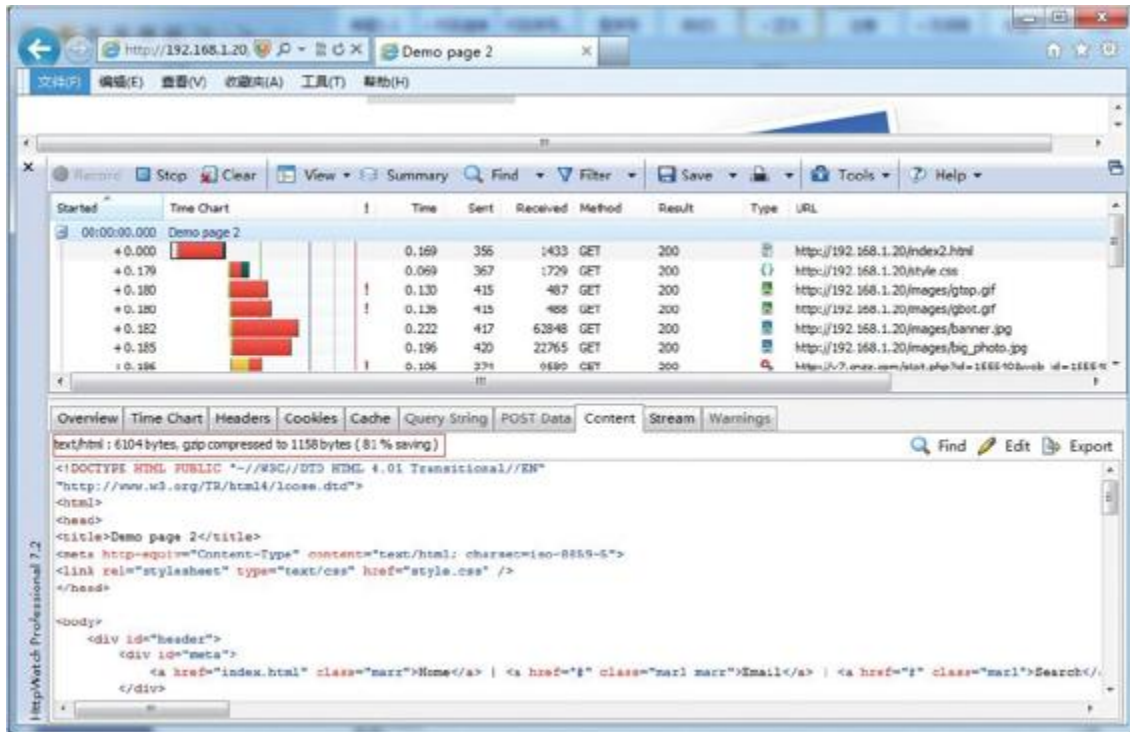
```

---

HTTP8-6index2.html  
 6104gzip115881%

### 8.2.3 HTTP SSL

HTTPSHyper Text Transfer Protocol over  
 Secure Socket LayerHTTP  
 HTTPHTTPSSLHTTPS  
 SSLSSLSecure Sockets  
 LayerHTTPS



## 8-6 HTTP

Yorserver SSL privatekey certificate

# port Allows you to bind yorserver's port http default 80 and Https 443.

port=443

[ssl]

# ssl Enable on or Disable off HTTPS options port options must configure "443".

ssl="on"

# configure privatekey and certificate pem.

```
privatekey="/usr/local/yorserver/key/app.key"
certificate="/usr/local/yorserver/key/server.crt"
```

---

OpenSSL SocketServer  
OpenSSL SSL SocketServer

---

```
class SecureHTTPServer(HTTPServer):
 def __init__(self, server_address, HandlerClass):
 BaseServer.__init__(self, server_address,
 HandlerClass)

 ctx = SSL.Context(SSL.SSLv23_METHOD) # SSL
 ctx.use_privatekey_file(privatekey) #
 ctx.use_certificate_file(certificate) #

 self.socket = SSL.Connection(ctx, socket.socket(
 self.address_family))

 self.socket_type = # OpenSSL.SSL.Context
 Socket

 self.server_bind() #
 self.server_activate()
```

---

---

```
RSA server.key
openssl genrsa -des3 -out server.key 1024
```

```
openssl rsa -in server.key -out app.key

openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr

openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in server.csr -signkey
server.key -out server.crt
```

```
cp app.key server.crt
cp server.conf
cp /usr/local/yorserver/key/app.key
cp /usr/local/yorserver/key/server.crt
Yorserver 8-7
```



## 8-7 SSL

### 8.2.4

Web  
Yorserver  
/

---

```
Indexes directory list on/off.
```

```
Indexes="on"
```

---

```
os.listdir
"" "<a>"HTML

```

---

```
def list_directory(self, path)
```

```
 try
```

```
 list = os.listdir(path) #
```

```
 except os.error
```

```
 self.send_error(404, "No permission to list
directory")
```

```
 return None
```

```
 list.sort(lambda a, b: cmp(a.lower, b.lower)) #

```

```
 f = StringIO #
```

```
 f.write("<h2>Directory listing for %s</h2>\n" %
```

```

self.path = #self.path + URL

f.write("<hr>\n\n")

+ URL

f.write('Parent Directory\n' %
pubutil.parent_dir + self.path)

for name in list: #
 fullname = os.path.join(path, name)

 displayname = name = cgi.escape(name) #HTML

 if os.path.islink(fullname):
 displayname = name + "@"

 elif os.path.isdir(fullname):
 displayname = name + "/"

 name = name + os.sep

 f.write('%s\n' % (name,
displayname)

f.write("\n<hr>\n")

f.seek(0)

return f

```

---

8-8

## 8.2.5 CGI

CGI Common Gateway Interface  
 CGI



CGI Shell Perl Python Ruby PHP TCL C/C++ Yorserver CGI cgi\_path CGI yorserver/bin/cgi-bin cgi\_extensions CGI

---

[cgim]

# cgi\_moudle Enable on or Disable off cgi support.

cgi\_moudle="on"

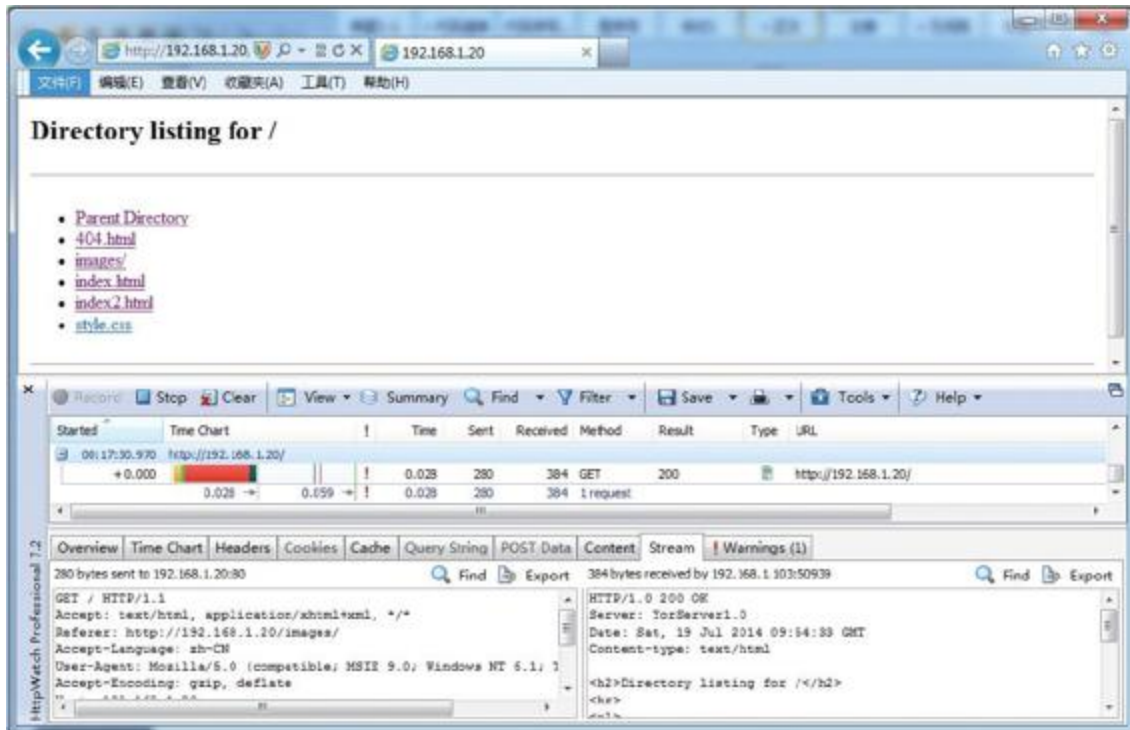
# cgi\_path configure cgi path multiple cgi path use ' ' delimited cgi\_path in bin directory.

cgi\_path='/cgi-bin'

# cgi\_extensions configure cgi file extension.

cgi\_extensions=".cgi'.py'.pl'.php'"

---



## 8-8 目录

Yorserver 的 CGIHTTPServer 的 CGI 的  
 CGIHTTPRequestHandler 的  
 SimpleHTTPRequestHandler 的  
 CGI 的  
 CGIHTTPRequestHandler 的 class  
 ServerHandler 的 CGIHTTPRequestHandler 的  
 的

```
CGIHTTPRequestHandler.cgi_directories = cgi_path # CGI
if cgi_moudle=="on" and self.path.endswith
cgi_extensions # CGI
#
```

```
 return CGIHTTPRequestHandler.do_GET(self) # cgi
do_GET()
```

---

Python PHP CGI

bin/cgi-bin/index.py

---

```
/usr/bin/env python

coding=utf-8

print "Content-type: text/html\n\n"

print "<html><head><title>Python</title></head>
<body>"

my_list = [23,45,67,3,56,82,24,23,5,77,19,33,51,99]

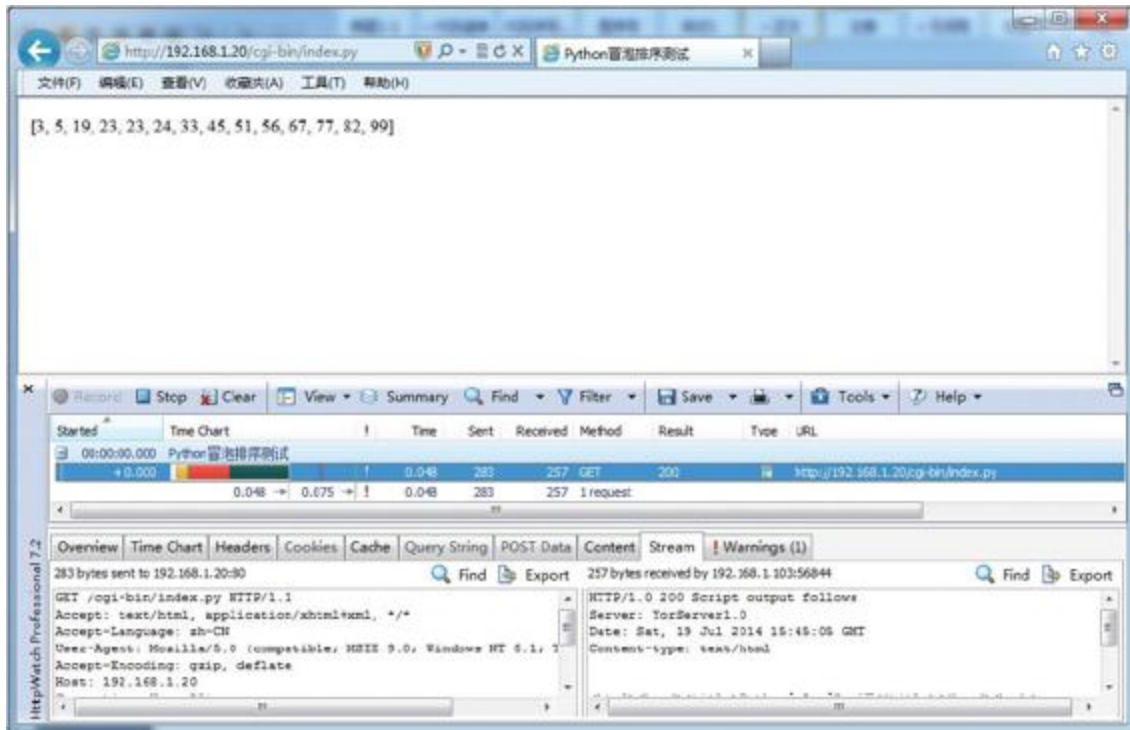
def bubble_sort_bad_list():
 length = len(bad_list) - 1
 sorted = False
 while not sorted:
 sorted = True
 for i in range(length):
 if bad_list[i] > bad_list[i+1]:
 sorted = False
 bad_list[i], bad_list[i+1] = bad_list[i+1], bad_list[i]
 bubble_sort_bad_list()

print my_list
```

```
print "</body></html>"
```

---

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## 8-9 Python CGI

`bin/cgi-bin/index.php`

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env php
```

```
<?php
```

```
echo "Content-type: text/html\n\n"
```

```
echo "<html><head><title>PHP</title></head><body>
<pre>"
```

```
function bubble(array $array{
```

```
for($i=0 $len=count($array)-1 $i<$len ++$i){
 for($j=$len $j>$i --$j){
 if($array[$j] < $array[$j-1]){
 {
 $temp = $array[$j]
 $array[$j] = $array[$j-1]
 $array[$j-1] = $temp
 }
 }
 }
}
return $array
}

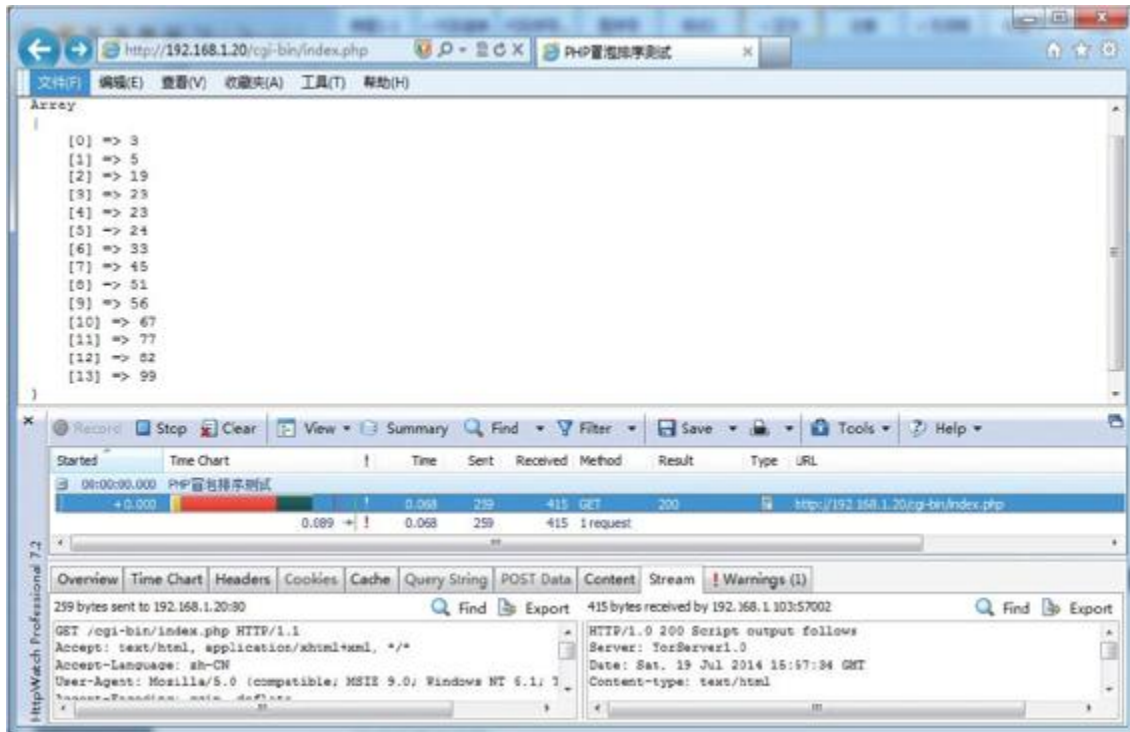
print_r(bubble_array(23,45,67,3,56,82,24,23,5,77,19,33,51,
99))

echo "</pre></body></html>"

>
```

---

8-10



## 8-10 PHP CGI测试

## 09 Ansible

Ansible <http://www.ansibleworks.com/>

IT 自動化ツール Ansible

AnsibleWorks Cobbler Func

2012 Ansible Python

Paramiko PyYAML Ansible

- Ansible

- SSH Secure Shell

- 

- 

- API Python

- Playbooks

- 

- Web REST API

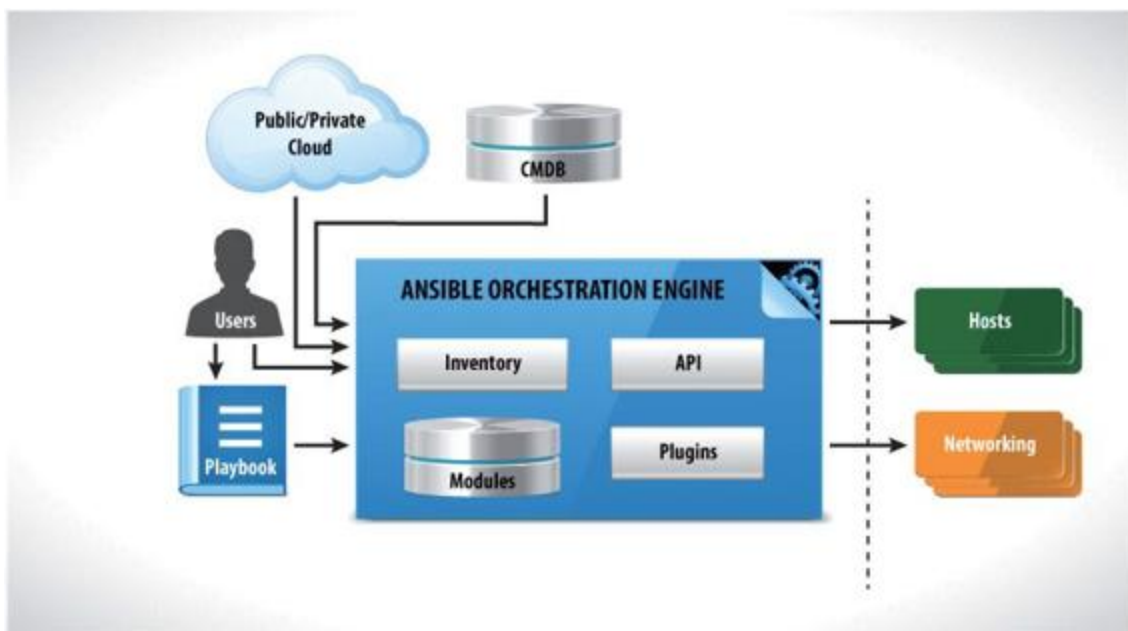
—AWX

Ansible 9-1 Ansible/

CMDB Ansible

Inventory API Modules  
Plugins

Ansible Saltstack Ansible  
SSH  
YAML  
API  
Ansible GitHub  
<https://github.com/ansible/>  
1.3.2



## 9-1 Ansible



Ansible Playbook  
<https://galaxy.ansibleworks.com>



Ansible Role  
“ansible-galaxy install `id.`”  
bennojoy Nginx  
“ansible-galaxy install bennojoy.nginx”  
<https://galaxy.ansibleworks.com/list#/roles/2>

Ansible

## 9.1 YAML

YAML은 텍스트 기반의 데이터 형식입니다. Ansible, Saltstack 등은 YAML을 사용하여 master와 minion 간의 통신을 합니다.

---

```
file_roots:
 base:
 - /srv/salt/
 dev:
 - /srv/salt/dev
 prod:
 - /srv/salt/prod
```

---

YAML은 Python의 List와 Dictionary를 표현하는 데 사용됩니다. YAML은 List와 Dictionary를 표현하는 데 사용됩니다.

### 9.1.1 List

Python의 List는 YAML에서 다음과 같이 표현됩니다. YAML에서 Python의 List는 다음과 같이 표현됩니다.



- China
  - USA
  - Japan
- 

Python

---

```
[['Hesperiidae' , 'Papilionidae' , 'Apatelodidae' ,
 'Epiblemidae'] , ['China' , 'USA' , 'Japan']]
```

---

## 9.1.2

Python Dictionary  
“keyvalue”YAML

---

```
hero
 hp 34
 sp 8
 level 4
orc
 hp 12
 sp 0
 level 2
```

---

Python

---

```
{'hero': {'hp': 34, 'sp': 8, 'level': 4}, 'orc': {'hp': 12, 'sp': 0, 'level': 2}}
```

---

YAML

---

```
- hero
 hp: 34
 sp: 8
 level: 4
- orc
 hp:
 - 12
 - 30
 sp: 0
 level: 2
```

---

Python

---

```
[{'hero': {'hp': 34, 'sp': 8, 'level': 4}}, {'orc': {'hp': 12, 30, 'sp': 0, 'level': 2}}]
```

---

## 9.2 Ansible

Ansibleは、yumをインストールして、

### 9.2.1

CentOS release 6.4  
Python 2.6.6  
9-1 CPU  
Nginx

9-1

| 角色     | 主机名           | IP           | 组名        | Cpus (核数) | Web Root (Nginx 根目录) |
|--------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Master | SN2013-08-020 | 192.168.1.20 | —         | —         | —                    |
| minion | SN2013-08-021 | 192.168.1.21 | webserver | 2         | /data                |
| minion | SN2013-08-022 | 192.168.1.22 | webserver | 2         | /data                |

### 9.2.2 EPEL

RHEL yum Ansible  
EPEL Ansible yum

·RHEL CentOS 5 rpm-Uvh  
<http://mirror.pnl.gov/epel/5/i386/epel-release-5-4.noarch.rpm>

·RHEL CentOS 6 rpm-Uvh  
<http://ftp.linux.ncsu.edu/pub/epel/6/i386/e>

pel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm

### 9.2.3 安装Ansible

安装Ansible

---

```
#yum install ansible -y
```

---

### 9.2.4 Ansible配置文件

Ansible配置文件/etc/ansible/hosts.ini  
ini文件中配置IP地址和主机名webserver等  
主机名

/etc/ansible/hosts

---

```
#green.example.com
```

```
#blue.example.com
```

```
192.168.1.21
```

```
192.168.1.22
```

```
[webserver]
```

```
#alpha.example.org
```

```
#beta.example.org
```

```
192.168.1.21
```

```
192.168.1.22
```

---

ping ping  
9-2

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# ansible 192.168.1.21 -m ping -k
SSH password:
192.168.1.21 | success >> {
 "changed": false,
 "ping": "pong"
}

[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# ansible webserver -m ping -k
SSH password:
192.168.1.21 | success >> {
 "changed": false,
 "ping": "pong"
}

192.168.1.22 | success >> {
 "changed": false,
 "ping": "pong"
}
```

□9-2    □□□□□□□□



```

[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] SSH [] [] [] [] [] [] []
[] ansible [] [] [] [] -k [] [] [] [] [] [] root [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
[] "SSH password []" [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] Linux [] []
[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] sudo [] [] [] [] root [] [] [] [] [] [] ansible
webservers-m ping-u ansible-sudo []

```

### 9.2.5 Linux SSH



#####Ansible#####SSH  
#####ssh-keygen#####ssh-copy-id  
#####ssh-keygen#####  
ssh-copy-id#####

#####SN2013-08-020#####ssh-  
keygen-t rsa#####/root/.ssh/  
#####id\_rsa#####id\_rsa.pub#####  
#####.ssh#####authorized\_keys  
#####

---

Generating public/private rsa key pair.

Enter file in which to save the key `/root/.ssh/id_rsa`

Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase)  `#####`

Enter same passphrase again  `#####`

Your identification has been saved in `/root/.ssh/id_rsa`.

Your public key has been saved in `/root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`.

The key fingerprint is

8d f0 47 c6 b9 55 5b c0 0e 04 ec e2 9c 38 f6 84  
root@SN2013-08-020

The key's randomart image is

+--[ RSA 2048 ]-----+

| ..o..o..|

| .....o |

```

| . . = . 0. |
| 0. = . 0 . |
| =So+ |
| E =. |
| . + |
| . |
| |
+-----+

```

---

```

ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@192.168.1.21
ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@192.168.1.22

```

---

```

#ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@192.168.1.21
#ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@192.168.1.22

```

---

```

ssh root@192.168.1.21
root@192.168.1.21:~#

```

## 9.3 配置主机清单

Ansible默认使用/etc/ansible/hosts文件作为主机清单。该文件定义了要管理的服务器及其IP地址。

### 9.3.1 配置主机清单

在/etc/Ansible/hosts文件中配置主机清单。该文件是一个INI格式的文件，用于定义要管理的服务器及其IP地址。

---

```
mail.example.com
192.168.1.21 2135
[webservers]
foo.example.com
bar.example.com
192.168.1.22
[dbservers]
one.example.com
two.example.com
three.example.com
192.168.1.23
```

---

192.168.1.21 2135 SSH 2135

---

```
jumper ansible_ssh_port=22 ansible_ssh_host=192.168.1.50
```

---

jumper ansible\_ssh\_port SSH  
ansible\_ssh\_host

·ansible\_ssh\_host

·ansible\_ssh\_port SSH 22

·ansible\_ssh\_user

·ansible\_ssh\_pass

·ansible\_connection local  
ssh paramiko

·ansible\_ssh\_private\_key\_file ssh

·ansible\_\*\_interpreter Python  
Ruby Perl  
ansible\_python\_interpreter

---

```
[webservers]
```

```
www[01-50].example.com
```

```
[databases]
```

```
db-[a-f].example.com
```

---

### 9.3.2 变量

在下面的例子中，我们使用 Playbooks 来配置 Apache 的 hosts1 和 hosts2 的 http\_port 和 maxRequestsPerChild 参数。我们使用 Apache 的 httpd.conf 文件来配置。

---

```
[atlanta]
```

```
host1 http_port=80 maxRequestsPerChild=808
```

```
host2 http_port=303 maxRequestsPerChild=909
```

---

### 9.3.3 变量

在下面的例子中，我们使用 Playbooks 来配置 Apache 的 hosts1 和 hosts2 的 http\_port 和 maxRequestsPerChild 参数。我们使用 Apache 的 httpd.conf 文件来配置。

---

```
[atlanta]
```

```
host1
```

```
host2
```

```
[atlanta]vars
ntp_server=ntp.atlanta.example.com
proxy=proxy.atlanta.example.com
```

---

Ansible is a tool for automating configuration management, application deployment, and other tasks. It is often used to manage large numbers of servers and services. The following is a sample Ansible playbook for managing a group of servers.

---

```
[atlanta]
host1
host2
[raleigh]
host2
host3
[southeast]children
atlanta
raleigh
[southeast]vars
some_server=foo.southeast.example.com
halon_system_timeout=30
self_destruct_countdown=60
escape_pods=2
[usa]children
southeast
```

northeast

southwest

southeast



[[ /usr/bin/ansible-playbook /usr/bin/ansible

### 9.3.4

Ansible  
/etc/ansible/hosts  
YAML  
"/etc/ansible/group\_vars/+  
"/etc/ansible/host\_vars/+""

---

/etc/ansible/group\_vars/dbservers

/etc/ansible/group\_vars/webservers

/etc/ansible/host\_vars/foosball

---

dbservers

/etc/ansible/group\_vars/dbservers

---

---

ntp\_server: acme.example.org

database\_server: storage.example.org

---



Ansible 1.2

group\_vars/ host\_vars/ playbook  
inventory inventory  
playbook



# 9.4 配置

9.3 配置

Patterns

ansible<pattern\_goes\_here>-  
m<module\_name>-a<arguments>  
webserversApache

```
ansible webservers -m service -a "name=httpd
state=restarted"
```

<pattern\_goes\_here>  
9-2

9-2

| 规 则                                     | 含 义                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 192.198.1.2 或 one.example.com           | 匹配目标 IP 地址或主机名，多个 IP 或主机名使用 “:” 号分隔   |
| webservers                              | 匹配目标组为 webservers，多个组使用 “:” 号分隔       |
| All 或 ‘*’                               | 匹配目标所有主机                              |
| ~(web db).*\.example\.com 或 192.168.1.* | 支持正则表达式匹配主机或 IP 地址                    |
| webservers:!192.168.1.22                | 匹配 webservers 组且排除 192.168.1.22 主机 IP |
| webservers:&dbservers                   | 匹配 webservers 与 dbservers 两个群组的交集     |
| webservers:!{{excluded}}:&{{required}}  | 支持变量匹配方式                              |

## 9.5 Ansible模块API

Ansible模块API包括以下模块：  
Cloud  
Commands  
Database  
Files  
Internal  
Inventory  
Messaging  
Monitoring  
Net  
Infrastructure  
Network  
Notification  
Packaging  
Source Control  
System  
Utilities  
Web Infrastructure  
Web  
模块API的文档地址：  
<http://ansibleworks.com/docs/modules.html>  
模块API的目录结构：  
/usr/share/ansible/modules  
模块API的调用格式：  
ansible<pattern\_goes\_here>-m<module\_name>-a<module\_args>  
command“-m command”  
webserver uptime 9-3

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# ansible webserver -m command -a "uptime"
192.168.1.22 | success | rc=0 >>
07:33:20 up 31 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00

192.168.1.21 | success | rc=0 >>
10:11:02 up 12:41, 1 user, load average: 0.01, 0.01, 0.00
```

图9-3 调用“uptime”模块

ansible webserver -a "uptime" --local-facts-fs ansible-doc <command> ping  
9-4

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# ansible-doc ping
> PING

A trivial test module, this module always returns 'pong' on
successful contact. It does not make sense in playbooks, but it is
useful from `/usr/bin/ansible'

Test 'webserver' status
ansible webserver -m ping
```

## 9-4 ping

playbooks

---

```
- name: reboot the servers
 action: command /sbin/reboot -t now
```

---

Ansible 0.8

---

```
- name: reboot the servers
 command: /sbin/reboot -t now
```

---

Ansible  
Ansible

1.

## 1. 命令

command script shell  
command Ansible  
shell script shell  
scp+shell shell  
shell

## 2. 命令

---

```
ansible webserver -m command -a "free -m"
ansible webserver -m script -a "/home/test.sh 12 34"
ansible webserver -m shell -a "/home/test.sh"
```

---

## 2. copy

### 1. 命令

scp

### 2. 命令

/home/test.sh webserver  
/tmp/ file  
path=/etc/foo.conf owner=foo  
group=foo mode=0644

---

#

```
ansible webservers -m copy -a "src=/home/test.sh dest=/tmp/
owner=root group=root mode=0755"
```

---

### 3.stat

1

ctime mtime md5  
uid gid

2

```
ansible webservers -m stat -a "path=/etc/sysctl.conf"
```

---

### 4.get\_url

1

URL sha256sum

2

```
ansible webservers -m get_url -a "url=http://www.baidu.com
dest=/tmp/index.html mode=0440 force=yes"
```

---

### 5.yum

1

# Linux 패키지 관리 yum apt

## 2

---

```
ansible webservers -m apt -a "pkg=curl state=latest"
ansible webservers -m yum -a "name=curl state=latest"
```

---

## 6.cron

### 1

#### crontab

## 2

---

```
ansible webservers -m cron -a "name='check dirs' hour='52'
job='ls -alh > /dev/null'"
```

---

## 

---

```
#Ansible check dirs
* 52 * * * ls -alh > /dev/nullsalt '*' file.chown
/etc/passwd root root
```

---

## 7.mount

### 1

□□□□□□□□

□2□□□

---

```
ansible webservers -m mount -a "name=/mnt/data src=/dev/sd0
fstype=ext3 opts=ro state=present"
```

---

## 8.service□□

□1□□□

□□□□□□□□□□

□2□□□

---

```
ansible webservers -m service -a "name=nginx state=stopped"
```

```
ansible webservers -m service -a "name=nginx
state=restarted"
```

```
ansible webservers -m service -a "name=nginx
state=reloaded"
```

---

## 9.sysctl□□□□□

□1□□□

□□Linux□□sysctl□□□

□2□□□

```
sysctl name=kernel.panic value=3
sysctl_file=/etc/sysctl.conf checks=before reload=yessalt
'*' pkg.upgrade
```

---

## 10.user

1

ansible-playbook

2

---

```
#ansible-playbook johnd
```

```
ansible webservers -m user -a "name=johnd comment='John
Doe' "
```

```
#ansible-playbook johnd
```

```
ansible webservers -m user -a "name=johnd state=absent
remove=yes"
```

---



playbooks command0.8

-name reboot the servers

command /sbin/reboot-t now



## 9.6 playbook

playbook는 Ansible에서 playbook을 실행할 때 사용하는 YAML 형식의 파일을 의미한다. playbook은 hosts, vars, tasks, handlers, roles, meta, dependencies, etc.를 정의한다.

<https://github.com/ansible/ansible-examples>에 playbook의 YAML 형식과 예제를 찾아볼 수 있다. webserver, dbserver, etc.의 playbook을 찾아볼 수 있다.

/home/test/ansible/playbooks/nginx.yml

```

- hosts: webserver
 vars:
 worker_processes: 4
 num_cpus: 4
 max_open_file: 65506
 root: /data
 remote_user: root
 tasks:
```

```

- name: ensure nginx is at the latest version

 yum: pkg=nginx state=latest

- name: write the nginx config file

 template: src=/home/test/ansible/nginx/nginx2.conf
 dest=/etc/nginx/nginx.conf

 notify:

 - restart nginx

- name: ensure nginx is running

 service: name=nginx state=started

handlers:

 - name: restart nginx

 service: name=nginx state=restarted

```

---

9.6.1 安装Nginx

### 9.6.1 安装Nginx

```

playbook:
 hosts: webservers
 vars:
 worker_processes: 4

```

---

```

- hosts: webservers

 vars:

 worker_processes: 4

```

```
num_cpus= 4
max_open_file= 65506
root= /data
remote_user= root
```

---

```
hosts=
9.3.1=webserver=
vars=4=remote_user=
=root=sudo=
sudo=yes=remote_user=Ansible
1.4=
```

## 9.6.2

```
tasks list=playbook=
name=
action=name=
```

---

```
tasks=
- name= make sure nginx is running
 service= name=nginx state=running
```

---

```
name=nginx
action=template
Ansible 2.9.5
key=value
name=httpd
```

---

```
tasks
```

```
- name: create a virtual host file for {{ vhost }}
```

```
 template: src=somefile.j2 dest=/etc/httpd/conf.d/{{
vhost }}
```

---

```
playbook: template
nginx
```

---

```
- name: write the nginx config file
```

```
 template: src=/home/test/ansible/nginx/nginx2.conf
dest=/etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

```
 notify
```

```
- restart nginx
```

---

```

"src=/home/test/ansible/nginx/nginx2.c
onf"
"dest=/etc/nginx/nginx.conf"
```

nginx配置nginx配置

/home/test/ansible/nginx/nginx2.conf

```
user nginx

worker_processes {{ worker_processes }}

{% if num_cpus == 2 %}
worker_cpu_affinity 01 10
{% elif num_cpus == 4 %}
worker_cpu_affinity 1000 0100 0010 0001
{% elif num_cpus >= 8 %}
worker_cpu_affinity 00000001 00000010 00000100 00001000
00010000 00100000 01000000 10000000
{% else %}
worker_cpu_affinity 1000 0100 0010 0001
{% endif %}

worker_rlimit_nofile {{ max_open_file }}

... ..
```

Ansible配置YAML

9.1配置nginx.conf

```
user nginx
```

```
worker_processes 4
worker_cpu_affinity 1000 0100 0010 0001
worker_rlimit_nofile 65506
... ..
```

---

```
handlers:
- nginx
handlers:
- Handlers
name: restart
 notify: "restart
nginx"
handlers: "name: restart nginx"
```

---

```
notify:
- restart nginx

handlers:
- name: restart nginx

service: name=nginx state=restarted
```

---

### 9.6.3 ansible-playbook

```
ansible-playbook ansible-playbook
ansible-playbook playbook file.yml
]10ansible-playbook
```

---

```
#ansible-playbook /home/test/ansible/playbooks/nginx.yml -f
10
```

---

□□□□□□□□

·-u REMOTE\_USER□□□□□□□□playbook□□□□  
□□

·--syntax-check□□□playbook□□□□

·--list-hosts playbooks□□□□□□□□□□

·-T TIMEOUT□□□playbook□□□□□□□□

·--step□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□ansible-playbook-help□□□□

## 9.7 playbook

Ansible playbook 是 Ansible 的配置文件，用于描述要执行的任务。它包含一个或多个任务，这些任务将按照指定的顺序执行。你可以使用 `include` 来包含其他 playbook，这允许你重用代码并简化配置。

你可以在 `https://github.com/ansible/ansible-examples` 找到许多示例 playbook。这些示例展示了如何使用 Ansible 来完成各种任务，从简单的系统配置到复杂的网络管理。

### 9.7.1 使用 include

在 playbook 中使用 `include` 可以包含其他 playbook 中的任务。这允许你重用代码并简化配置。

```
tasks/foo.yml
```

---

```

```

```
possibly saved as tasks/foo.yml
```

```
- name: placeholder foo
```

```
 command: /bin/foo
```

```
- name: placeholder bar
```

```
 command: /bin/bar
```

---



---

playbook include

---

tasks

- include tasks/foo.yml

---

“”

WordPress

WordPresswordpress.yml

---

tasks

- include wordpress.yml user=timmy

- include wordpress.yml user=alice

- include wordpress.yml user=bob

---

1.4Python

---

tasks

- { include wordpress.yml user timmy ssh\_keys [ 'keys/one.txt' 'keys/two.txt' ] }

---

```
handlers:
 - name: restart apache
 service: name=apache state=restarted
```

handlers

Apache

handlers/handlers.yml

---

# this might be in a file like handlers/handlers.yml

- name: restart apache

service: name=apache state=restarted

handlers:

handlers:

- include: handlers/handlers.yml

## 9.7.2

Ansible

site.yml

webservers.yml

fooservers.yml

roles/

common/

files/

templates/

tasks/

handlers/

vars/

meta/

webservers/

files/

templates/

tasks/

handlers/

vars/

meta/

---

❑playbook❑❑❑❑❑❑❑

❑site.yml❑

---

---

- hosts: webserver

roles:

- common

- webserver

---

roles/x/tasks/main.yml

roles/x/tasks/main.yml

roles/x/handlers/main.yml

roles/x/vars/main.yml

roles/x/meta/main.yml

roles/x/files/

roles/x/files/

roles/x/templates/

ansible-playbook --role nginx --9.6 --nginx --  
--playbook --role nginx --9.6 --nginx --  
--common --role nginx --9.6 --nginx --  
--ntp --iptables --selinux --sysctl --  
--ntp --

1 playbook

playbook --group\_vars --  
hosts --site.yml --playbook --  
9-5

/home/test/ansible/playbooks/nginx

2

webserver

nginx/hosts

---

[webserver]

192.168.1.21

192.168.1.22

---

/etc/ansible/hosts --  
-i file --ansible-  
playbook-i hosts

```

[root@SN2013-08-020 playbooks]# tree nginx
nginx
├── group_vars
│ ├── all
│ └── webserver
├── hosts
├── roles
│ ├── common
│ │ ├── handlers
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ ├── tasks
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ ├── templates
│ │ │ └── ntp.conf.j2
│ │ └── vars
│ │ └── main.yml
│ └── web
│ ├── handlers
│ │ └── main.yml
│ ├── tasks
│ │ └── main.yml
│ └── templates
│ └── nginx2.conf
└── site.yml

```

## 9-5 playbook

3

9.3 group\_vars

all

nginx/group\_vars/all

---

# Variables listed here are applicable to all host groups

ntpserver ntp.sjtu.edu.cn

---

## nginx/group\_vars/webserver

---

---

```
worker_processes 4
num_cpus 4
max_open_file 65536
root /data
```

---

## 4 nginx/site.yml

nginx/site.yml is a file that defines the configuration for the nginx webserver across all nodes in the cluster.

## nginx/site.yml

---

---

```
- name: apply common configuration to all nodes
 hosts: all
 roles:
 - common

- name: configure and deploy the webserver and application code
 hosts: webserver
 roles:
 - web
```

---

---

```
site.yml
web
 nginx/common
 nginx/web
 db
 nosql
 hadoop
hosts
```

```
5 common
```

```
common
 handlers
 tasks
 templates
vars 4
 main.yml
 vars/main.yml
 /nginx/group_vars/all
ansible-playbook
```

```
handlers/main.yml
```

---

```
- name: restart ntp
 service: name=ntpd state=restarted
```

---

```
tasks/main.yml
```

---

```
- name: Install ntp
 yum: name=ntp state=present

- name: Configure ntp file
 template: src=ntp.conf.j2 dest=/etc/ntp.conf
```



```
notify restart ntp

- name Start the ntp service

 service name=ntpd state=started enabled=true

- name test to see if selinux is running

 command getenforce

 register sestatus

 changed_when false
```

---

```
template src=ntp.conf.j2
templates
```

```
templates/ntp.conf.j2
```

---

```
driftfile /var/lib/ntp/drift

restrict 127.0.0.1

restrict -6 ::1

server {{ ntpserver }}

includefile /etc/ntp/crypto/pw

keys /etc/ntp/keys
```

---

```
{{ ntpserver }} vars/main.yml
ntpserver
```

```
vars/main.yml
```

---

---

# Variables listed here are applicable to all host groups

ntpserver 210.72.145.44

---

## 6 web

web handlers tasks templates  
9.6 nginx playbook  
handlers/main.yml

### handlers/main.yml

---

```
- name: restart nginx
 service: name=nginx state=restarted
```

---

### tasks/main.yml

---

```
- name: ensure nginx is at the latest version
 yum: pkg=nginx state=latest

- name: write the nginx config file
 template: src=nginx2.conf dest=/etc/nginx/nginx.conf
 notify:
 - restart nginx

- name: ensure nginx is running
 service: name=nginx state=started
```

---

## templates/nginx2.conf

---

```
user nginx
worker_processes {{ worker_processes }}

{% if num_cpus == 2 %}
worker_cpu_affinity 01 10
{% elif num_cpus == 4 %}
worker_cpu_affinity 1000 0100 0010 0001
{% elif num_cpus >= 8 %}
worker_cpu_affinity 00000001 00000010 00000100 00001000
00010000 00100000 01000000 10000000
{% else %}
worker_cpu_affinity 1000 0100 0010 0001
{% endif %}

worker_rlimit_nofile {{ max_open_file }}

.....
```

---

webserver9.6common

7

---

```
#cd /home/test/ansible/playbooks/nginx
#ansible-playbook -i hosts site.yml -f 10
```

## 9-6 9-7

```
TASK: [Install ntp] *****
ok: [192.168.1.21]
ok: [192.168.1.22]

TASK: [Configure ntp file] *****
changed: [192.168.1.21]
changed: [192.168.1.22]

TASK: [Start the ntp service] *****
ok: [192.168.1.22]
ok: [192.168.1.21]
```

### 9-6 ntp

```
TASK: [ensure nginx is at the latest version] *****
ok: [192.168.1.22]
ok: [192.168.1.21]

TASK: [write the nginx config file] *****
ok: [192.168.1.22]
ok: [192.168.1.21]

TASK: [ensure nginx is running] *****
ok: [192.168.1.22]
ok: [192.168.1.21]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.1.21 : ok=9 changed=2 unreachable=0 failed=0
192.168.1.22 : ok=9 changed=2 unreachable=0 failed=0
```

### 9-7 nginx

## 9.8 使用Ansible Facts

Facts是Ansible内置的模块，用于收集主机信息。Saltstack的Grains模块也可以收集主机信息，但IP地址等信息需要通过playbook来收集。例如，在httpd.conf中，可以使用Facts来设置ServerName。以下是一个Ansible playbook的示例，用于设置192.168.1.21的主机名。

---

```
192.168.1.21 | success >> {
 "ansible_facts": {
 "ansible_all_ipv4_addresses": [
 "192.168.1.21"
],
 "ansible_all_ipv6_addresses": [
 "fe80::250:56ff:fe28:632d"
],
 "ansible_architecture": "x86_64",
 "ansible_bios_date": "07/02/2012",
 "ansible_bios_version": "6.00",
 "ansible_cmdline": {
 "KEYBOARDTYPE": "pc"
```

```
"KEYTABLE" "us"

"LANG" "en_US.UTF-8"

"SYSFONT" "latarcyrheb-sun16"

"quiet" true

"rd_NO_DM" true

"rd_NO_LUKS" true

"rd_NO_LVM" true

"rd_NO_MD" true

"rhgb" true

"ro" true

"root" "UUID=b8d29324-57b2-4949-8402-
7fd9ad64ac5a"

}
```

.....

---

## Ansible Facts

---

```
{{ ansible_devices.sda.model }}

{{ ansible_hostname }}
```

---

## 9.9 模板

Ansible 模板是 Jinja2 模板引擎的扩展，它允许你在配置文件中嵌入 Python 代码。例如，你可以使用模板来生成 CPU 配置文件的 Nginx worker\_processes 指令，或者生成 Ansible 的 inventory 文件。

在 Jinja2 模板中，你可以使用以下语法来嵌入 Python 代码：

```
{% foo_port %}{{ foo5 }}{{ foo-port }}{{ foo port }}{{ foo.port }}{{ 12 }}
```

在 Ansible 的 inventory 文件中，你可以使用以下语法来嵌入 Python 代码：

```
playbook {{ 9.6 }}
```

### 9.9.1 Jinja2 模板

Jinja2 是 Python 的模板引擎，它允许你在配置文件中嵌入 Python 代码。Django 也使用了 Jinja2 模板引擎。你可以访问 <http://jinja.pocoo.org/> 来了解 Jinja2 的更多细节。Ansible 也使用了 Jinja2 模板引擎来生成配置文件的 Filters。

在 Jinja2 模板中，你可以使用以下语法来嵌入 Python 代码：

在 Jinja2 模板中，你可以使用以下语法来嵌入 Python 代码：

---

```
{{ path | basename }}
```

---

#####

---

```
{{ path | dirname }}
```

---

```
#####"/etc/profile"#####
"profile"#####/tmp/testshell#####
```

---

```

- hosts: 192.168.1.21

 vars:

 filename: /etc/profile

 tasks:

 - name: "shell1"

 shell: echo {{ filename | basename }} >>
/tmp/testshell
```

---

#####

<http://jinja.pocoo.org/docs/templates/#builtin-filters>

## 9.9.2 Facts

#####Facts#####  
#####Facts#####  
#####Facts#####  
#/etc/ansible/facts.d#####JSON#####INI#####



JSON 檔案儲存為 ".fact" 檔案  
Ansible Facts 檔案 192.168.1.21  
playbook 檔案

/etc/ansible/facts.d/preferences.fact

---

```
[general]

max_memory_size=32

max_user_processes=3730

open_files=65535
```

---

ansible 192.168.1.21-m setup-  
a"filter=ansible\_local" 檔案

---

```
192.168.1.21 | success >> {
 "ansible_facts": {
 "ansible_local": {
 "preferences": {
 "general": {
 "max_memory_size": "32"
 "max_user_processes": "3730"
 "open_files": "65535"
 }
 }
 }
 }
}
```

```

 }

}

"changed" = false

}

```

---

JSON preferences facts  
 → general INI → key value INI  
 playbook

---

```
{{ ansible_local.preferences.general.open_files }}
```

---

### 9.9.3

playbook

---

```

- hosts = web_servers

tasks =

 - shell = /usr/bin/foo
 register = foo_result
 ignore_errors = True

 - shell = /usr/bin/bar
 when = foo_result.rc == 5

```

---

```
foo_result
shell /usr/bin/foo ignore_errors=True
playbook
when foo_result.rc==5
shell /usr/bin/bar foo_result.rc
/usr/bin/foo resultcode=9-8
"rc=0"
```

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# ansible 192.168.1.21 -m command -a "echo 'This certainly is epic'"
192.168.1.21 | success | rc=0 >>
This certainly is epic
```

9-8

## 9.10 条件语句

playbook 中，可以在 `task` 中通过 `Ansible` 提供的

`When` 语句

来指定任务执行的条件。在 `Ansible` 中，`When` 语句使用 `Jinja2` 模板语法来指定条件。

---

```
tasks:
 - name: "shutdown Debian flavored systems"
 command: /sbin/shutdown -t now
 when: ansible_os_family == "Debian"
```

---

在上面的例子中，`ansible_os_family` 是一个事实，它的值是 `Debian` 时，`BOOL` 为 `True`，任务才会执行。如果 `ansible_os_family` 的值不是 `Debian`，`BOOL` 为 `False`，任务就不会执行。

---

```
tasks:
```

- command /bin/false
- register result
- ignore\_errors True
- command /bin/something
- when result|failed
- command /bin/something\_else
- when result|success
- command /bin/still/something\_else
- when result|skipped

---

“when result|success”  
 /bin/something\_else  
 success Ansible True

## 9.11 清单

清单 9.11 使用 `with_items` 在 Ansible 中创建多个用户

---

```
- name: add several users
 user: name={{ item }} state=present groups=wheel
 with_items:
 - testuser1
 - testuser2
```

---

清单 9.12 使用 `with_items` 在 Ansible 中创建两个用户

```
user: name=
{{ item }} state=present groups=wheel"
 with_items: testuser1 testuser2
 with_items: {{ item }}
```

---

```
- name: add user testuser1
 user: name=testuser1 state=present groups=wheel

- name: add user testuser2
 user: name=testuser2 state=present groups=wheel
```

---

#####

---

- name= add several users

user= {{ item.name }} state=present groups={{  
item.groups }}

with\_items=

- { name= 'testuser1' groups= 'wheel' }

- { name= 'testuser2' groups= 'root' }

---

#####List#####with\_flattened#####  
#####

---

----

# file= roles/foo/vars/main.yml

packages\_base=

- [ 'foo-package' 'bar-package' ]

packages\_apps=

- [ ['one-package' 'two-package' ]]

- [ ['red-package'] ['blue-package']]

---

#####  
##

---

- name= flattened loop demo

```
yum name={{ item }} state=installed
```

```
with_flattened
```

- packages\_base
- packages\_apps

---

with\_flattened



## 9.12 部署

部署Haproxy+LAMP+Nagios部署环境

[https://github.com/ansible/ansible-examples/tree/master/lamp\\_haproxy](https://github.com/ansible/ansible-examples/tree/master/lamp_haproxy)  
部署Ansible环境

部署playbook环境

### 1.部署

部署playbook环境9-9

```

[root@SN2013-08-020 ansible]# tree lamp_haproxy/
lamp_haproxy/
├── group_vars
│ ├── all
│ ├── dbservers
│ ├── lbservers
│ └── webservers
├── hosts
├── roles
│ ├── base-apache
│ │ └── tasks
│ │ └── main.yml
│ ├── common
│ │ ├── files
│ │ │ ├── epel.repo
│ │ │ └── RPM-GPG-KEY-EPEL-6
│ │ ├── handlers
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ ├── tasks
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ └── templates
│ │ ├── iptables.j2
│ │ └── ntp.conf.j2
│ ├── db
│ │ ├── handlers
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ ├── tasks
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ └── templates
│ │ └── my.cnf.j2
│ ├── haproxy
│ │ ├── handlers
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ ├── tasks
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ └── templates
│ │ └── haproxy.cfg.j2
│ ├── nagios
│ │ ├── files
│ │ │ ├── ansible-managed-services.cfg
│ │ │ ├── localhost.cfg
│ │ │ └── nagios.cfg
│ │ ├── handlers
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ ├── tasks
│ │ │ └── main.yml
│ │ └── templates
│ │ ├── dbservers.cfg.j2
│ │ ├── lbservers.cfg.j2
│ │ └── webservers.cfg.j2
│ └── web
│ └── tasks
│ └── main.yml
└── site.yml

```

## 图9-9 目录结构

### 2. 部署步骤

首先Web端1台和数据库1台和负载均衡1台和Nagios hosts

## hosts

---

[webservers]

web1

web2

[dbservers]

db1

[lb servers]

lb1

[monitoring]

nagios

---

## 3. palybook site.yml

```
base-apache[webservers]
monitoring[Apache]
Apache[base-apache]
```

## Site.yml

---

```

- hosts: all
 roles:
 - common
- hosts: db servers
```

```
user= root
roles=
- db
- hosts= webserver
user= root
roles=
- base-apache
- web
- hosts= lbserver
user= root
roles=
- haproxy
- hosts= monitoring
user= root
roles=
- base-apache
- nagios
```

---

## 4. 실행

ansible-playbook ansible.cfg

group\_vars/all

---

---

# Variables here are applicable to all host groups

httpd\_port= 80

ntpserver= 192.168.1.2

---

allntpserver=sysctlnntpserver=iptables

webserverstestwebserverstest

group\_vars/webserverstest

---

---

# Variables for the web server configuration

# Ethernet interface on which the web server should listen.

# Defaults to the first interface. Change this to

#

# iface= eth1

#

# ...to override.

#

iface= '{{ ansible\_default\_ipv4.interface }}'

# this is the repository that holds our sample webapp

repository= https://github.com/bennojoy/mywebapp.git

```
this is the shalsum of V5 of the test webapp.
```

```
webapp_version= 351e47276cc66b018f4890a04709d4cc3d3edb0d
```

---

```
webservers[...]=webservers[...]
[...]=Apache[...]
[...]=iface[...]{ansible_default_ipv4.interface}
[...]=Facts[...]=GitHub
[...]=repository[...]=Web[...]=git[...]
[...]
```

```
[...]=dbservers[...]=dbservers[...]
[...]
```

```
[...]=group_vars/dbservers[...]
```

---

```

```

```
The variables file used by the playbooks in the dbservers
group.
```

```
These don't have to be explicitly imported by vars_files[...]
they are autopopulated.
```

```
mysqlservice= mysqld
```

```
mysql_port= 3306
```

```
dbuser= root
```

```
dbname= foodb
```

```
upassword= abc
```

---

dbservers[]dbservers[]  
MySQL[]

lbservershaproxy  
[]

group\_vars/lbserver[]

---

---

# Variables for the HAproxy configuration

# HAProxy supports "http" and "tcp". For SSL, SMTP, etc,  
use "tcp".

mode[] http

# Port on which HAProxy should listen

listenport[] 8888

# A name for the proxy daemon, this will be the suffix in  
the logs.

daemonname[] myaplb

# Balancing Algorithm. Available options[]

# roundrobin[] source[] leastconn[] source[] uri

# if persistence is required use "source"

balance[] roundrobin

# Ethernet interface on which the load balancer should  
listen

# Defaults to the first interface. Change this to[]

#

```
iface eth1

#

...to override.

#

iface '{{ ansible_default_ipv4.interface }}'
```

---

## 5.playbook

base-apache common db haproxy nagios web 6

base-apache nginx site.yml

1 common

common yum nagios NTP iptables SELinux tasks

roles/common/tasks/main.yml

---

---

# This role contains common plays that will run on all nodes.

- name: Create the repository for EPEL

copy src=epel.repo dest=/etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo



- name Create the GPG key for EPEL  
copy src=RPM-GPG-KEY-EPEL-6 dest=/etc/pki/rpm-gpg
- name install some useful nagios plugins  
yum name={{ item }} state=present  
with\_items
  - nagios-nrpe
  - nagios-plugins-swap
  - nagios-plugins-users
  - nagios-plugins-procs
  - nagios-plugins-load
  - nagios-plugins-disk
- name Install ntp  
yum name=ntp state=present  
tags ntp
- name Configure ntp file  
template src=ntp.conf.j2 dest=/etc/ntp.conf  
tags ntp  
notify restart ntp
- name Start the ntp service  
service name=ntpd state=started enabled=true  
tags ntp
- name insert iptables template  
template src=iptables.j2 dest=/etc/sysconfig/iptables

```
 notify= restart iptables

- name= test to see if selinux is running

 command= getenforce

 register= sestatus

 changed_when= false
```

---

```

- copy:
 src: roles/common/files/ntp.conf.j2
 with_item: nagios
 dest: /etc/ntp.conf
- copy:
 src: roles/common/templates/iptables.j2
 with_item: iptables
- notify= restart iptables
- handlers:
- command=
 getenforce= getenforce
 selinux= selinux
- changed_when= false
changed= changed= False
```

```
roles/common/handlers/main.yml
```

---

```

Handlers for common notifications

- name= restart ntp
```

```
service name=ntpd state=restarted

- name restart iptables

service name=iptables state=restarted
```

---

```
---ntp---iptables---
- "name restart ntp" ---tasks---
- "notify restart ntp" ---"name
restart iptables"---
```

```
---common---iptables---
```

```
roles/common/templates/iptables.j2
```

---

```
{% if inventory_hostname in groups['webservers'] or
inventory_hostname in groups['monitoring'] %}

-A INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT

{% endif %}

...

{% for host in groups['monitoring'] %}

-A INPUT -p tcp -s {{
hostvars[host].ansible_default_ipv4.address }} --dport 5666
-j ACCEPT

{% endfor %}
```

---

```
"inventory_hostname" ---Ansible
inventory ---IP ---Facts---
```

```

ansible_hostname={{ ansible_hostname }}
inventory_hostname={{ ansible_hostname }}
{{ ansible_hostname }}Ansible{{ inventory_hostname }}IP={{
ansible_hostname }}{{ ansible_hostname }}{{ ansible_hostname }}jinja2{{
{{ if...endif }}{{ inventory_hostname }}{{
webserver{{ monitoring }}{{ hosts }}
{{ 80 }}{{ -A INPUT-p tcp--
dport 80-j ACCEPT }}{{ For...endfor }}
{{ monitoring }}{{ 5666 }}
hostvars[host]{{ Facts }}
hostvars[host].ansible_default_ipv4.address
s={{ IP }}

```

```

2{{ haproxy }}

```

```

haproxy{{ haproxy }}
tasks{{

```

```

roles/haproxy/tasks

```

```

```

```

This role installs HAProxy and configures it.

```

```

- name: Download and install haproxy and socat

```

```

 yum: name={{ item }} state=present

```

```

 with_items:

```

```

 - haproxy

```

- socat
- name= Configure the haproxy cnf file with hosts
  - template= src=haproxy.cfg.j2
  - dest=/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg
  - notify= restart haproxy

---

```

tasks:
- yum:
 - name: haproxy
 - socat
- roles/haproxy/templates/haproxy.cfg.j2
- copy:
 - src: /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg
 - dest: /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg
- haproxy

```

```

haproxy:
 haproxy.cfg

```

```

roles/haproxy/templates/haproxy.cfg.j2

```

---

... ..

backend app

```

{% for host in groups['lb_servers'] %}

 listen {{ daemonname }} {{ hostvars[host]
['ansible_' + iface].ipv4.

address }} {{ listenport }}

{% endfor %}

balance {{ balance }}

{% for host in groups['web_servers'] %}

 server {{ hostvars[host].ansible_hostname }} {{

```

```

hostvars[host]

['ansible_' + iface].ipv4.address }}{{ httpd_port }}

{% endfor %}

```

---

```

{{ hostvars[host]
['ansible_' + iface].ipv4.address }}
{{ iface }} group_vars/lb_servers {{ IPv4 IP
{{

```

```

3 web

```

```

web php php-mysql git
SELinux tasks

```

```

roles/web/tasks/main.yml

```

---

```

httpd is handled by the base-apache role upstream

- name: Install php and git

 yum: name={{ item }} state=present

 with_items:

 - php

 - php-mysql

 - git

- name: Configure SELinux to allow httpd to connect to
 remote database

```

```
seboolean name=httpd_can_network_connect_db state=true
persistent=yes
```

```
when sestatus.rc = 0
```

```
- name Copy the code from repository
```

```
git repo={{ repository }} version={{ webapp_version }}
dest=/var/www/html/
```

---

```
sestatus
```

```
roles/common/tasks/main.yml
```

```
0 selinux httpd
```

```
Ansible seboolean
```

```
setsebool
```

```
httpd_can_network_connect_db 1
```

```
persistent=yes
```

```
4 nagios
```

```
nagios nagios
```

```
tasks
```

```
roles/nagios/tasks/main.yml
```

---

```
... ..
```

```
- name create the nagios object files
```

```
template src={{ item + ".j2" }}
```

```
dest=/etc/nagios/ansible-managed/{{ item }}
```

```
with_items
- webservers.cfg
- dbservers.cfg
- lbservers.cfg

notify restart nagios
```

---

template 使用 with\_items 使用 Jinja2 模板

4 个例子在 ansible-examples 中的 playbook 目录下



目录

·9.1 YAML 使用

<http://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-cn/YAML>

·9.2 ~ 9.11 Ansible 使用

<http://docs.ansible.com>



## 10 Saltstack

Saltstack <http://www.saltstack.com/>  
2011  
puppet  
<http://puppetlabs.com/>  
<https://fedorahosted.org/func/> Saltstack  
Python ZeroMQ  
Python Pyzmq PyCrypto Pyjinja2  
python-msgpack PyYAML Saltstack

- 
- UNIX/Linux Windows
- 
- 
- master minion
- API Python

Saltstack  
Saltstack

Python Saltstack 安装与使用  
https://github.com/saltstack

Python Saltstack 安装与使用  
安装与使用

## 10.1 Saltstack環境

Saltstack環境構築は、まずyumでSaltstackをインストールする。

### 10.1.1 環境構築

環境構築は、まずCentOS release 6.4でPython 2.6.6をインストールする。10-1のCPUでNginxをインストールする。

#### 10-1 環境構築

| 角色     | Id (minion id) | IP           | Groupsnode (组名) | Cpus (核数) | Web Root(Nginx 根目录) |
|--------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Master | SN2013-08-020  | 192.168.1.20 | —               | —         | —                   |
| minion | SN2012-07-010  | 192.168.1.10 | web1group       | 2         | /www                |
| minion | SN2012-07-011  | 192.168.1.11 | web1group       | 4         | /www                |
| minion | SN2012-07-012  | 192.168.1.12 | web1group       | 2         | /www                |
| minion | SN2013-08-021  | 192.168.1.21 | web2group       | 2         | /data               |
| minion | SN2013-08-022  | 192.168.1.22 | web2group       | 2         | /data               |

### 10.1.2 EPEL

RHELでyumでSaltstackをインストールする。EPELでSaltstackをyumでインストールする。

・RHEL・CentOS 5でrpm-Uvhでインストール。  
<http://mirror.pnl.gov/epel/5/i386/epel-release-5-4.noarch.rpm>

·RHEL/CentOS 6 rpm-Uvh  
<http://ftp.linux.ncsu.edu/pub/epel/6/i386/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm>

### 10.1.3 Saltstack

#### 1 Saltstack Master

---

```
#yum install salt-master -y
#chkconfig salt-master on
#service salt-master start
```

---

#### 2 Saltstack Minion

---

```
#yum install salt-minion -y
#chkconfig salt-minion on
#service salt-minion start
```

---

### 10.1.4 Saltstack 配置

配置 TCP 4505 TCP 4506 端口  
安装 zeromq  
配置 iptables

---

```
iptables -I INPUT -m state --state new -m tcp -p tcp --
dport 4505 -j ACCEPT
```

```
iptables -I INPUT -m state --state new -m tcp -p tcp --
dport 4506 -j ACCEPT
```

---

## 10.1.5 Saltstack安装

Saltstack安装master和minion

1 master

1 minion

/etc/salt/master

---

```
Master IP
interface 192.168.1.20
salt-key
auto_accept True
Saltstack
file_roots
base
- /srv/salt
```

---

2 saltstack salt-master

---

```
#service salt-master restart
```

---

2 minion

1

/etc/salt/minion

---

```
#master IP
```

```
master 192.168.1.20
```

```
#id
```

```
id SN2013-08-021
```

---

2 saltstack salt-minion

```
service salt-minion restart
```

---

3

test ping

'\*' 'SN2013-08-021' 10-1

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-021' test.ping
SN2013-08-021:
True
```

## 10-1 配置 Salt Master



编辑 `/etc/salt/master` 文件

`auto_accept: True` 配置 Salt Master 自动接受 Salt Key

· `salt-key-L` 列出所有已接受和未接受的 Salt Key

· `salt-key-D` 删除指定的 Salt Key

· `salt-key-d` 删除指定的 Salt Key

· `salt-key-A` 接受指定的 Salt Key

· `salt-key-a` 接受指定的 Salt Key

## 10.2 Saltstack

Saltstack  
func<https://fedorahosted.org/func/>  
Saltstack

salt'<id>'<cmd>[opts]

10-2

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-021' cmd.run 'free -m'
```

|                    | total | used | free | shared | buffers | cached |
|--------------------|-------|------|------|--------|---------|--------|
| Mem:               | 482   | 446  | 35   | 0      | 47      | 20     |
| -/+ buffers/cache: |       | 378  | 104  |        |         |        |
| Swap:              | 1023  | 27   | 996  |        |         |        |

10-2 “SN2013-08-021”

<id> Saltstack  
id

1-E--pcr SN2013  
id salt-  
E'^SN2013.\*'test.ping 10-3

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt -E '^SN2013.*' test.ping
```

| SN2013-08-021: |
|----------------|
| True           |

| SN2013-08-022: |
|----------------|
| True           |

10-3



2 `-L` `--list` `id` `Python`  
`id`  
`SN2013-08-021` `SN2013-08-022`  
`salt-L'SN2013-08-021`  
`SN2013-08-022'grains.item osfullname`  
`10-4`

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt -L 'SN2013-08-021,SN2013-08-022' grains.item osfullname
SN2013-08-021:
 osfullname: CentOS
SN2013-08-022:
 osfullname: CentOS
```

## 10-4

3 `-G` `--grain` `grains` `10.4`  
`'<grain value>` `<glob`  
`expression>` `Linux`  
`'kernel` `Linux'` `--`  
`grain-pcre` `6.4`  
`Python` `salt-G'osrelease`  
`6.4'cmd.run'python-V'` `10-5`

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt -G 'osrelease:6.4' cmd.run 'python -V'
SN2013-08-021:
 Python 2.6.6
SN2013-08-022:
 Python 2.6.6
```

## 10-5 grain Python

4 `-l` `--pillar` `pillar` `10.5`  
`"` `apache`

httpd'pillar"nginx  
root"/data"salt-l'nginx  
root"/data'test.ping10-6

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt -I 'nginx:root:/data' test.ping
SN2013-08-021:
 True
SN2013-08-022:
 True
```

## 10-6 pillar

pillarpillar10.5

---

nginx

root /data

---

5-N--nodegroupmaster  
grain  
/etc/salt/master

---

nodegroups

web1group 'L@SN2012-07-010SN2012-07-011SN2012-07-012'

web2group 'L@SN2013-08-021SN2013-08-022'

---

id@idG@  
grainS@IP

web2group salt-N  
web2group test.ping 10-7

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt -N web2group test.ping
SN2013-08-022:
 True
SN2013-08-021:
 True
```

10-7 nodegroup

6-C--compound not and or  
SN2013  
CentOS

---

```
salt -C 'E@^SN2013.* and G@osCentos' test.ping
```

---

not  
SN2013 salt-C'\*and  
not E@^SN2013.\*'test.ping

7-S--ipcidr IP IP

---

```
salt -S 192.168.0.0/16 test.ping
```

```
salt -S 192.168.1.10 test.ping
```

---

## 10.3 Saltstack模块API

Saltstack模块API文档地址：  
<http://docs.saltstack.com/ref/modules/all/index.html>

本文档主要介绍sys模块API，  
10-8

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt '*' sys.list_modules
SN2013-08-022:
- acl
- aliases
- alternatives
- apache
- archive
- cmd
- config
- cp
- cron
- daemontools
- data
- dig
- disk
- django
- dnsmasq
```

### 10-8 Saltstack模块API

本文档主要介绍sys模块API，  
master client LocalClient  
cmd API test.ping

---

```
import salt.client

client = salt.client.LocalClient()

ret = client.cmd('*', 'test.ping')

print ret
```

---

Python eval  
Python

---

```
{'SN2013-08-022': True, 'SN2013-08-021': True}
```

---



Python  
ast.literal\_eval

1 Archive

1 gunzip gzip rar  
tar unrar unzip

2

---

```
gunzip /tmp/sourcefile.txt.gz

salt '*' archive.gunzip /tmp/sourcefile.txt.gz
```

```
#gzip/tmp/sourcefile.txt

salt '*' archive.gzip /tmp/sourcefile.txt
```

---

### 3 API

---

```
client.cmd['*'] ' archive.gunzip '['/tmp/sourcefile.txt.gz
']
```

---

## 2 cmd

1 root

## 2

---

```
#

salt '*' cmd.run "free -m"

#SN2013-08-021test.shscript/test.shfile_roots
test.sh

#test.shminioncache/var/cache/salt/
#minion/files/base/script/test.sh

'SN2013-08-021' cmd.script salt//script/test.sh
```

---

### 3 API

---

```
client.cmd['SN2013-08-021'] 'cmd.run' ['free -m']
```

---

## 3 cp

### 1 本地文件复制到远程 URL

#### 2 配置

---

```
本地文件复制到远程 URL
/var/cache/salt/minion/localfiles/

salt '*' cp.cache_local_file /etc/hosts

本地文件复制到远程 URL
salt '*' cp.get_dir salt://path/to/dir/ /minion/dest

本地文件复制到远程 URL
salt '*' cp.get_file salt://path/to/file /minion/dest

本地 URL 复制到远程 URL
salt '*' cp.get_url http://www.slashdot.org /tmp/index.html
```

---

## 3 API

---

```
client.cmd('SN2013-08-021' 'cp.get_file' ['salt://path/to/file' '/minion/dest'])
```

---

## 4 cron

### 1 本地文件复制到远程 URL

#### 2 配置

---



```
#root crontab

salt 'SN2013-08-022' cron.raw_cron root

#root /usr/local/weekly

salt 'SN2013-08-022' cron.set_job root '*' '*' '*' '*' 1
/usr/local/weekly

#root crontab /usr/local/weekly

salt 'SN2013-08-022' cron.rm_job root /usr/local/weekly
```

---

### 3 API

---

```
client.cmd 'SN2013-08-021' 'cron.set_job'
['root' '*' '*' '*' '*' '*' /usr/echo']
```

---

## 5 dnstutil

### 1 DNS

### 2

---

```
#hosts

salt '*' dnstutil.hosts_append /etc/hosts 127.0.0.1
ad1.yuk.com ad2.yuk.com

#hosts

salt '*' dnstutil.hosts_remove /etc/hosts ad1.yuk.com
```

---

### 3 API

---

---

```
client.cmd '*' 'dnswutil.hosts_append'
['/etc/hosts' '127.0.0.1' 'ad1.yuk.co']
```

---

## 6 file

1

2

---

```
/etc/fstab md5
6254e84e2f6ffa54e0c8d9cb230f5505 True
```

```
salt '*' file.check_hash /etc/fstab
md5=6254e84e2f6ffa54e0c8d9cb230f5505
```

```
/etc/passwd md5 sha1 sha224 sha256 sha384 sha512
```

```
salt '*' file.get_sum /etc/passwd md5
```

```
/etc/passwd chown root root
/etc/passwd
```

```
salt '*' file.chown /etc/passwd root root
```

```
/path/to/src /path/to/dst
```

```
salt '*' file.copy /path/to/src /path/to/dst
```

```
/etc True file.file_exists
```

```
salt '*' file.directory_exists /etc
```

```
/etc/passwd stats
```

```
salt '*' file.stats /etc/passwd
```

```
/etc/passwd mode 755 644
```

```
salt '*' file.get_mode /etc/passwd
```

```
/etc/passwd mode 0644
salt '*' file.set_mode /etc/passwd 0644

/opt/test
salt '*' file.mkdir /opt/test

/etc/httpd/httpd.conf LogLevel warn info
salt '*' file.sed /etc/httpd/httpd.conf 'LogLevel warn'
'LogLevel info'

/tmp/test/test.conf "maxclient 100"
salt '*' file.append /tmp/test/test.conf "maxclient 100"

/tmp/foo
salt '*' file.remove /tmp/foo
```

---

### 3 API

---

```
client.cmd '*' ' file.remove '['/tmp/foo']'
```

---

## 7 iptables

### 1 iptables

### 2

---

```
iptables append insert iptables INPUT
salt '*' iptables.append filter INPUT rule='-m state --
state RELATED ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT'
```

```
salt '*' iptables.insert filter INPUT position=3 rule='-m
state --state RELATED ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT'

#位置在3
salt '*' iptables.delete filter INPUT position=3

salt '*' iptables.delete filter INPUT rule='-m state --
state RELATED ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT'

#/etc/sysconfig/iptables
salt '*' iptables.save /etc/sysconfig/iptables
```

---

### 3 API

---

```
client.cmd 'SN2013-08-022' 'iptables.append'
['filter' 'INPUT' 'rule=\'-p tcp --sport 80 -j ACCEPT\']
```

---

### 8 network

#### 1

#### 2

---

```
#'SN2013-08-022' dig ping traceroute

salt 'SN2013-08-022' network.dig www.qq.com

salt 'SN2013-08-022' network.ping www.qq.com

salt 'SN2013-08-022' network.traceroute www.qq.com

#'SN2013-08-022' MAC

salt 'SN2013-08-022' network.hwaddr eth0
```

```
#'SN2013-08-022'10.0.0.0/16True
salt 'SN2013-08-022' network.in_subnet 10.0.0.0/16
#'SN2013-08-022'
salt 'SN2013-08-022' network.interfaces
#'SN2013-08-022'IP
salt 'SN2013-08-022' network.ip_addrs
#'SN2013-08-022'
salt 'SN2013-08-022' network.subnets
```

---

### 3 API

---

```
client.cmd'SN2013-08-022' 'network.ip_addrs'
```

---

### 9 pkg

#### 1 yum apt-get

#### 2

---

```
#PHPredhatyumyum
-y install php
salt '*' pkg.install php
#PHP
salt '*' pkg.remove php
#
```

```
salt '*' pkg.upgrade
```

---

### 3 API

---

```
client.cmd 'SN2013-08-022' 'pkg.remove' ['php']
```

---

## 10 Service

### 1

### 2

---

```
#enable disable nginx
```

```
salt '*' service.enable nginx
```

```
salt '*' service.disable nginx
```

```
#nginx reload restart start stop status
```

```
salt '*' service.reload nginx
```

```
salt '*' service.restart nginx
```

```
salt '*' service.start nginx
```

```
salt '*' service.stop nginx
```

```
salt '*' service.status nginx
```

---

### 3 API

---

client.cmd['SN2013-08-022'] 'service.stop' ['nginx']

---

11

## 10.4 grains

grains Saltstack grains  
CPU  
jinja

---

```
{% if grains['os'] == 'Ubuntu' %}
host {{ grains['host'] }}
{% elif grains['os'] == 'CentOS' %}
host {{ grains['fqdn'] }}
{% endif %}
```

---

CentOS“host  
{{ grains['fqdn'] }}

centOS 6.4“hostSN2013-08-022”CentOS  
-Gsalt-G'osCentOS'test.ping

### 10.4.1 grains

2.6.32-358.14.1.el6.x86\_64

---

```
salt -G 'kernelrelease=2.6.32-358.14.1.el6.x86_64' cmd.run
'uname -a'
```



---

grains

---

```
salt '*' grains.ls
```

---

grains  
salt'SN2013-08-022'grains.item os  
10-9

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-022' grains.item os
SN2013-08-022:
os: CentOS
```

10-9 grains

id“SN2013-08-022”grains  
10-10

## 10.4.2 grains

grains  
API Python  
Python

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-022' grains.items
SN2013-08-022:
 a: 1024
 biosreleasedate: 07/02/2012
 biosversion: 6.00
 cabinet: 13
 cpu_flags: fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat pse36 clflush
s xtopology tsc_reliable nonstop_tsc aperfmperf unfair_spinlock pni pclmulqdq ssse3 cx16 pcid
s fsgsbase smep
 cpu_model: Intel(R) Pentium(R) CPU G2030 @ 3.00GHz
 cpuarch: x86_64
 defaultencoding: UTF8
 defaultlanguage: en_US
 deployment: datacenter4
 domain:
 fqdn: SN2013-08-022
 gpus:
 {'model': 'SVGA II Adapter', 'vendor': 'unknown'}
 host: SN2013-08-022
 id: SN2013-08-022
 ip_interfaces: {'lo': ['127.0.0.1'], 'eth0': ['192.168.1.22']}
 ipv4:
 127.0.0.1
 192.168.1.22
 kernel: Linux
 kernelrelease: 2.6.32-358.18.1.el6.x86_64
 localhost: SN2013-08-022
 manufacturer: VMware, Inc.
 master: 192.168.1.20
 max_open_file: 65535
```

10-10 grains

## 1. grains

SSH SN2013-08-022  
 /etc/salt/minion default\_include  
 minion.d/\*.conf

/etc/salt/minion.d/hostinfo.conf

grains

roles

- webserver

- memcache

deployment datacenter4

cabinet 13

---

重启salt-minion服务 salt-  
minion restart  
salt'SN2013-08-022'grains.item roles  
deployment cabinet 10-11

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-022' grains.item roles deployment cabinet
SN2013-08-022:
 cabinet: 13
 deployment: datacenter4
 roles:
 webserver
 memcache
```

10-11 grains

## 2. grains

Python Python  
Python pyc  
bash /etc/salt/master file\_roots  
base /srv/salt \_grains  
install-d/srv/salt/\_grains  
ulimit-n grains

/srv/salt/\_grains/sysprocess.py



```
·grains={ } grains grains
Saltstack
```

```
·grains['max_open_file']=_open_file
Linux ulimit-n
grains['max_open_file']
"max_open_file" grains _open_file
grains
```

```
grains
grains
grains
```

```
salt'SN2013-08-022'saltutil.sync_all
"SN2013-08-022"
minion cache
```

---

```
/var/cache/salt/minion/extmods/grains/grains_openfile.py
```

```
/var/cache/salt/minion/files/base/_grains/grains_openfile.py
```

---

```
/var/cache/salt/minion/extmods/grains/
pyc/var/cache/salt/minion/files/base/_grai
ns/
```

python salt'SN2013-08-022'sys.reload\_modules  
/var/cache/salt/minion/extmods/grains/  
grains\_openfile.pyc  
Python

---

/var/cache/salt/minion/extmods/grains/grains\_openfile.py  
/var/cache/salt/minion/extmods/grains/grains\_openfile.pyc  
/var/cache/salt/minion/files/base/\_grains/grains\_openfile.py

---

grains salt'SN2013-08-022'grains.item max\_open\_file  
"max\_open\_file 65535"  
grains

---

SN2013-08-022  
max\_open\_file 65535

---

## 10.5 pillar

pillar是Saltstack中管理配置数据的一个组件，它通过state API 与pillar提供数据。pillar数据存储在pillar数据库，它包含grains数据、id、id、Python、/、id、pillar。

### 10.5.1 pillar

#### 1. 配置

Saltstack中pillar数据存储在/etc/salt/master/pillar\_opts中，Ture=False，salt\*'pillar.data'10-12，pillar\_opts中，Ture="SN2013-08-022"，salt'SN2013-08-022'pillar.data。

```

[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-022' pillar.data
SN2013-08-022:

master:

 auth_mode:
 1
 auto_accept:
 True
 cachedir:
 /var/cache/salt/master
 client_acl:

 client_acl_blacklist:

 cluster_masters:
 cluster_mode:
 paranoid
 conf_file:
 /etc/salt/master
 config_dir:
 /etc/salt
 cython_enable:
 False
 daemon:
 True
 default_include:
 master.d/*.conf
 enforce_mine_cache:
 False

```

10-12 pillar

## 2.SLS

pillar sls YAML  
Saltstack state



1. 在 `top.sls` 文件中添加 `pillar` 的 `sls` 依赖

2. 在 `pillar` 文件中

3. 在 `/etc/salt/master` 的 `pillar_roots` 配置项中添加 `pillar` 的根目录

```
pillar_roots:
 base:
 - /srv/pillar
```

4. 在 `pillar` 目录下创建 `install-d/srv/pillar`

5. 在 `top.sls`

6. 在 `pillar` 的 `data.sls` 文件中添加 `data` 的 `sls` 依赖

7. 在 `/srv/pillar/top.sls`

```
base:
 '*':
 - data
```

8. 在 `/srv/pillar/data.sls`

appname website

flow

maxconn 30000

maxmem 6G

---

### 3 pillar

“N2013-08-022” pillar data.sls top.sls “\*” “SN2013-08-022” pillar 10-13 pillar salt '\*' saltutil.refresh\_pillar

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-022' pillar.data appname flow
SN2013-08-022:

appname:
 website
flow:

maxconn:
 30000
maxmem:
 6G
```

10-13 pillar

### 10.5.2 pillar

pillar state “{{pillar}}”

---

```
{{ pillar['appname'] }}
```

```
{{ pillar['flow']['maxconn'] }}{{ salt['pillar.get']
'flow' 'maxconn' {} }}
```

---

## Python API

---

```
pillar['flow']['maxconn']
```

```
pillar.get('flow', pillar['appname'])
```

---

### 1. 测试

#### 10.5.1 测试 pillar

---

```
salt -I 'appname=website' test.ping
```

```
SN2013-08-021
```

```
True
```

```
SN2013-08-022
```

```
True
```

---

### 2. grains

grains id maxcpu  
“10.5.1 pillar”  
data.sls “if...else...endfi”  
jinja2 jinja2  
<http://jinja.pocoo.org/docs/templates/>

---

appname website

flow

maxconn 30000

maxmem 6G

{% if grains['id'] == 'SN2013-08-022' %}

maxcpu 8

{% else %}

maxcpu 4

{% endif %}

---

pillar maxcpu 10-14

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-021' pillar.data flow
SN2013-08-021:

flow:

 maxconn:
 30000
 maxcpu:
 4
 maxmem:
 6G
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-022' pillar.data flow
SN2013-08-022:

flow:

 maxconn:
 30000
 maxcpu:
 8
 maxmem:
 6G
```

□10-14 □□□□□□pillar□□□□

## 10.6 state

state Saltstack 提供的一个功能，通过 sls 文件，state file 可以管理各种资源，如 pkg、file、network、service、user 等。  
<http://docs.saltstack.com/ref/states/all/index.html>

### 10.6.1 state

state 通过 sls 文件来定义 YAML 格式的配置。

```
$ID
$State
- $state: states
```

例如：

```
·$ID: state
 apache: nginx
```

```
·$State: state
```

<http://docs.saltstack.com/ref/states/all/index.html>



```
6require[apache]

```



```
require[state]
state[state]watch[state]

```

## 10.6.2 state

```
state[pillar]top.slsstate
sls[saltstack base]
/srv/saltstate.slsjinja[grains]
pillar[state]
salt'*state.highstate10.5.1[grains]
pillar[apache]

```

## 1.pillar

```
/srv/pillar/top.sls
```

---

```
base
 '*'
 - apache
```

---



```
top.sls
apache.sls
init.sls
state top.sls
```

---

```
#mkidr /srv/pillar/apache #apache
```

---

```
/srv/pillar/apache/init.sls
```

---

```
pkgs
{% if grains['os_family'] == 'Debian' %}
 apache apache2
{% elif grains['os_family'] == 'RedHat' %}
 apache httpd
{% elif grains['os'] == 'Arch' %}
 apache apache
{% endif %}
```

---

```
pillar salt '*' pillar.data pkgs
```

---

```
SN2013-08-021
```

```

```

```
pkgs
```

```

```

```
apache
```

```
 httpd
```

---

## 2. state

/srv/salt/top.sls

---

```
base
```

```
 '*'
```

```
 - apache
```

---

/srv/salt/apache/init.sls

---

```
apache
```

```
 pkg
```

```
 - installed
```

```
 - name {{ pillar['pkgs']['apache'] }}
```

```
 service.running
```

```
 - name {{ pillar['pkgs']['apache'] }}
```

```
 - require
```

```
 - pkg {{ pillar['pkgs']['apache'] }}
```

---

```
{ {pillar['pkgs']['apache']} }
pillar CentOS
httpd yum-y
install httpd apache
/etc/init.d/httpd start
```

### 3. state

state 10-15

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt '*' state.highstate
SN2013-08-021:

State: - pkg
Name: httpd
Function: installed
Result: True
Comment: The following packages were installed/updated: httpd.
Changes: httpd: { new : 2.2.15-29.el6.centos
old :
}

State: - service
Name: httpd
Function: running
Result: True
Comment: Started Service httpd
Changes: httpd: True
```

10-15 state

10-15 pkg  
service apache 2.2.15

## 10.7 在Saltstack中安装Nginx

在Saltstack中安装Nginx，需要安装以下模块：  
Saltstack grains grains\_module pillar state jinja template

### 10.7.1 安装Nginx

在Saltstack 10-1中安装Nginx

### 10.7.2 安装Nginx

master中安装Nginx

在/etc/salt/master中安装Nginx

---

```
nodegroups:
```

```
 web1group: 'L@SN2012-07-010,SN2012-07-011,SN2012-07-012'
```

```
 web2group: 'L@SN2013-08-021,SN2013-08-022'
```

```
file_roots:
```

```
 base:
```

```
 - /srv/salt
```

```
pillar_roots:
```

```
 base:
```

```
 - /srv/pillar
```

---

pillar module api state 10-16

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 /]# tree srv
srv
├── api
│ └── run.py
├── pillar
│ ├── top.sls
│ ├── web1server.sls
│ └── web2server.sls
└── salt
 ├── grains
 │ └── nginx_config.py
 ├── _modules
 ├── nginx
 │ └── nginx.conf
 ├── nginx.sls
 └── top.sls

6 directories, 8 files
```

10-16

Python grains module  
grains max\_open\_file ulimit-n  
Nginx.conf worker\_rlimit\_nofile  
worker\_connections

---

```
import os,sys,commands

def NginxGrains():

 ...

 return Nginx config grains value
```

```

 ...

 grains = {}

 max_open_file=65536

 try

 getulimit=commands.getstatusoutput('source
/etc/profile&ulimit -n')

 except Exception:e

 pass

 if getulimit[0]==0

 max_open_file=int(getulimit[1])

 grains['max_open_file'] = max_open_file

 return grains

```

---

10.4.2 Grains “ ”

grains

---

```
salt '*' saltutil.sync_all
```

---

minion

---

```
salt '*' sys.reload_modules
```

---

max\_open\_file keykey10-17

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt '*' grains.item max_open_file
SN2013-08-022:
 max_open_file: 65535
SN2013-08-021:
 max_open_file: 65535
SN2012-07-011:
 max_open_file: 65535
SN2012-07-012:
 max_open_file: 65535
SN2012-07-010:
 max_open_file: 65535
```

10-17 pillar max\_open\_file key

### 10.7.3 pillar

pillar 是 salt 的 一个 核心 组件，它 可以 用来 管理 配置 数据。它 可以 通过 匹配 规则 来 选择 目标 节点，并 将 配置 数据 推送 到 目标 节点。它 可以 通过 匹配 规则 来 选择 目标 节点，并 将 配置 数据 推送 到 目标 节点。

```
dev
 'os:Debian'
 - match: grain
 - servers
```

在 /etc/salt/master 目录下，我们 可以 看到 以下 文件：

```
web1group
web2group
web1server.sls
web1server.sls
/srv/pillar/top.sls
```

/srv/pillar/top.sls

---

```
base{
```

```
 web1group{
```

- match{ nodegroup
- web1server

```
 web2group{
```

- match{ nodegroup
  - web2server
- 

```
pillar{{web_root{{python{{"key"
value"}}
```

```
}/srv/pillar/web1server.sls}
```

---

```
nginx{
```

```
 root{ /www
```

---

```
}/srv/pillar/web2server.sls}
```

---

```
nginx{
```

```
 root{ /data
```

---

```
pillar{{10-18}}
```



```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2013-08-021' pillar.data nginx
SN2013-08-021:

nginx:

 root:
 /data
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt 'SN2012-07-010' pillar.data nginx
SN2012-07-010:

nginx:

 root:
 /www
```

10-18 配置pillar数据

## 10.7.4 配置state

配置top.sls

/srv/salt/top.sls

---

```
base:
 '*':
 - nginx
```

---

配置nginx配置文件sls

salt://nginx/nginx.conf

enable: True

chkconfig nginx on

reload: True

restart: watch

cp /etc/nginx/nginx.conf /usr/share/nginx/html  
nginx -t

cat /srv/salt/nginx.sls

---

```
nginx:
 pkg:
 - installed

 file.managed:
 - source: salt://nginx/nginx.conf
 - name: /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
 - user: root
 - group: root
 - mode: 644
 - template: jinja

 service.running:
 - enable: True
 - reload: True
 - watch:
 - file: /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
 - pkg: nginx
```

---

nginx -t

- worker\_processes[]grains['num\_cpus']  
[]CPU[]

- worker\_cpu\_affinity[]CPU[]  
[]2[]4[]8[]

- worker\_rlimit\_nofile[]worker\_connections[]  
[]grains['max\_open\_file'][]

- root[]pillar['nginx']['root'][]

[/srv/salt/nginx/nginx.conf]

---

```
For more information on configuration see
```

```
user nginx
```

```
worker_processes {{ grains['num_cpus'] }}
```

```
{% if grains['num_cpus'] == 2 %}
```

```
worker_cpu_affinity 01 10
```

```
{% elif grains['num_cpus'] == 4 %}
```

```
worker_cpu_affinity 1000 0100 0010 0001
```

```
{% elif grains['num_cpus'] >= 8 %}
```

```
worker_cpu_affinity 00000001 00000010 00000100 00001000
00010000 00100000 01000000 10000000
```

```
{% else %}
```

```
worker_cpu_affinity 1000 0100 0010 0001
```

```
{% endif %}
```

```
worker_rlimit_nofile {{ grains['max_open_file'] }}
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log
#error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log notice
#error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log info
pid /var/run/nginx.pid
events {
 worker_connections {{ grains['max_open_file'] }}
}
http {
 include /etc/nginx/mime.types
 default_type application/octet-stream
 log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user
[$time_local] "$request" '
 '$status $body_bytes_sent
"$http_referer" '
 '"$http_user_agent"
"$http_x_forwarded_for"'
 access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main
 sendfile on
 #tcp_nopush on
 #keepalive_timeout 0
 keepalive_timeout 65
 #gzip on
 # Load config files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d
 directory
```

```

The default server is in conf.d/default.conf

#include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf

server {

 listen 80 default_server

 server_name _

 #charset koi8-r

 #access_log logs/host.access.log main

 location / {

 root {{ pillar['nginx']['root'] }}

 index index.html index.htm

 }

 error_page 404 /404.html

 location = /404.html {

 root /usr/share/nginx/html

 }

 # redirect server error pages to the static page
 /50x.html

 #

 error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html

 location = /50x.html {

 root /usr/share/nginx/html

 }

}

```

}

state10-19

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# salt '*' state.highstate
SN2013-08-021:

State: - file
Name: /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
Function: managed
Result: True
Comment: File /etc/nginx/nginx.conf updated
Changes: diff: New file

State: - pkg
Name: nginx
Function: installed
Result: True
Comment: The following packages were installed/updated: nginx.
Changes: nginx: { new : 1.0.15-5.el6
old :
}

State: - service
Name: nginx
Function: running
Result: True
Comment: Service nginx has been enabled, and is running
Changes: nginx: True
SN2013-08-022:
```

10-19 state

10.7.5

web1group Nginx

/etc/nginx/nginx.conf

```
user nginx
worker_processes 2
worker_cpu_affinity 01 10
worker_rlimit_nofile 65535
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log
#error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log notice
#error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log info
pid /var/run/nginx.pid
events {
 worker_connections 65535
}
.....
location / {
 root /www
 index index.html index.htm
}
```

web2group Nginx  
web1group

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

```
□/etc/nginx/nginx.conf□
```

```

user nginx
worker_processes 4
worker_cpu_affinity 1000 0100 0010 0001
worker_rlimit_nofile 65535
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log
#error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log notice
#error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log info
pid /var/run/nginx.pid
events {
 worker_connections 65535
}

.....

 location / {
 root /data
 index index.html index.htm
 }

```

Web



## 11 Fedora Func

Func Fedora Unified Network Controller  
Fedora  
<https://fedorahosted.org/func>  
Func master slave  
master slave Func

- 
- 
- Func XMLRPC SSL  
Saltstack
- Kickstart Func
- Func Python API  
Func API
- 
- Func

Func Saltstack  
+ Saltstack Ansible Func  
API  
API

## 11.1 Func部署

Func部署需要安装yum包，yum包版本0.28，func包，certmaster包，pyOpenSSL包，需要安装Func包。

### 11.1.1 部署环境

部署环境需要安装CentOS release 6.4，Python 2.6.6，需要安装11-1包。

#### 11-1 部署环境

| 角色     | 主机名           | IP           |
|--------|---------------|--------------|
| Master | SN2013-08-020 | 192.168.1.20 |
| minion | SN2013-08-021 | 192.168.1.21 |
| minion | SN2013-08-022 | 192.168.1.22 |

### 11.1.2 部署Func

#### 1. 部署环境

部署环境需要安装SN2013-08-020包，yum包，需要安装。

```
yum install func -y
```

```
/sbin/chkconfig --level 345 certmaster on
```

```
func master server com
hosts
hosts
```

```
/etc/hosts
```

```
192.168.1.21 SN2013-08-021
192.168.1.22 SN2013-08-022
192.168.1.20 func.master.server.com
```

```
/etc/certmaster/minion.conf certmaster
func
```

```
/etc/certmaster/minion.conf
```

```
configuration for minions

[main]

certmaster = func.master.server.com

certmaster_port = 51235

log_level = DEBUG

cert_dir = /etc/pki/certmaster
```

```
/sbin/service certmaster start
```

---

iptables 192.168.1.0/24 51235 certmaster

---

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 51235 -j ACCEPT
```

---

## 2.

SN2013-08-021 SN2013-08-022 yum

---

```
yum install func -y
```

```
/sbin/chkconfig --level 345 funcd on
```

---

hosts

---

```
192.168.1.20 func.master.server.com
```

---

/etc/certmaster/minion.conf certmaster

/etc/certmaster/minion.conf

---

```
configuration for minions

[main]

certmaster = func.master.server.com

certmaster_port = 51235

log_level = DEBUG

cert_dir = /etc/pki/certmaster
```

---

```
##/etc/func/minion.conf##minion_name####
#####SN2013-08-021##
#####
```

---

```
configuration for minions

[main]

log_level = INFO

acl_dir = /etc/func/minion-acl.d

listen_addr =

listen_port = 51234

minion_name = SN2013-08-021

method_log_dir = /var/log/func/methods/
```

---

```
##func##
```

---

```
/sbin/service funcd start
```

---

iptables 192.168.1.20  
51234 func

---

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.20 -p tcp --dport 51234 -j ACCEPT
```

---

3.

certmaster-ca--list

---

```
certmaster-ca --list
```

```
sn2013-08-021
```

```
sn2013-08-022
```

---

certmaster-ca--sign hostname

---

```
certmaster-ca --sign sn2013-08-021
```

---

--list --sign

---

```
certmaster-ca --sign `certmaster-ca --list`
```

---

```
Func Saltstack
/etc/certmaster/certmaster.conf
autosign=no autosign=yes
```

```
func "*" list_minions
```

---

```
func '*' list_minions
```

```
sn2013-08-021
```

```
sn2013-08-022
```

---

```
certmaster-ca-c hostname
```

---

```
certmaster-ca -c sn2013-08-021
```

---

```
func "*" ping
11-1
```

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# func "*" ping
[ok ...] sn2013-08-022
[ok ...] sn2013-08-021
```

11-1





```
/usr/bin/certmaster-request
```

## 11.2 Func模块API

Func模块包含以下模块：  
CommandModule  
CopyFileModule  
CpuModule  
CPU  
DiskModule  
FileTrackerModule  
IPtablesModule  
iptables  
MountModule  
Mount  
NagiosServerModule  
Nagios  
NetworkTest  
ProcessModule  
SysctlModule  
sysctl  
SNMPModule  
SNMP  
<https://fedorahosted.org/func/wiki/ModulesList>

func<模块名>call<module\_name模块名>  
<method\_name方法名><module\_args模块参数>  
<模块名>

Python模块API  
“df-m”  
11-2

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# func "SN2013-08-022" call command run "df -m"
('sn2013-08-022',
 [0,
 'Filesystem 1M-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on\n/dev/sda1 14765 2730
 11286 20% /mnt/pfs 242 0 242 0% /dev/shm\n/dev/sda3 85 159 4004 4% /data\n',
 ''])
```

11-2 模块API

CommandModule  
API  
Func

### 11.2.1

Func  
“\*”  
“”  
“\*”  
“”

```
func "SN2013-*-02" call command run "uptime"
```

“SN2013-\*-02”  
SN2013-08-021  
SN2013-08-022  
Web  
web1  
web2  
web3...  
webn.webapp.com  
Web  
uptime

```
func "web*.webapp.com" call command run "uptime"
```

```
func "web.example.org mailserver.example.org db.example.org" call command run "df -m"
```

### 11.2.2

## 1. 命令模块

### 1. 命令

CommandModule 模块 Linux 命令

### 2. 命令

---

```
func "*" call command run "ulimit -a"

func "SN2013-08-022" call command run "free -m"
```

---

### 3. API

---

```
import func.overlord.client as func

client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")

print client.command.run("free -m")
```

---

## 2. 文件模块

### 1. 文件

CopyFileModule 模块 scp 命令

### 2. 文件

---

```
func "SN2013-08-022" copyfile -f /etc/sysctl.conf --
remotepath /etc/sysctl.conf
```

---

## 3 API

---

```
import func.overlord.client as func

client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")

client.local.copyfile.send
("/etc/sysctl.conf"/"tmp/sysctl.conf")
```

---

## 3.CPU

### 1

CpuModule CPU  
"10"

### 2

---

```
func "SN2013-08-022" call cpu usage
func "SN2013-08-022" call cpu usage 10
```

---

## 3 API

---

```
import func.overlord.client as func

client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")

print client.cpu.usage10
```

---

## 4. 测试脚本

### 1. 测试脚本

DiskModule 模块用于获取磁盘使用情况，调用方法如下：

```
/data
```

### 2. 测试脚本

```
func "SN2013-08-022" call disk usage
func "SN2013-08-022" call disk usage /data
```

### 3. API 调用

```
import func.overlord.client as func
client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")
print client.disk.usage("/dev/sda3")
```

## 5. 测试脚本

### 1. 测试脚本

GetFileModule 模块用于获取 Linux 文件信息，调用方法如下：

### 2. API 调用

```
import func.overlord.client as func

client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")

client.local.getfile.get("/etc/sysctl.conf"/tmp/
```

---

## 6.iptables

### 1

#### IPtablesModuleiptables

### 2

```
func "SN2013-08-022" call iptables.port drop_to 53
192.168.0.0/24 udp src

func "SN2013-08-022" call iptables drop_from 192.168.0.10
```

---

### 3API

```
import func.overlord.client as func

client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")

client.iptables.port.drop_to 8080 "192.168.0.10" "tcp"
"dst"
```

---

## 7.

### 1

## HardwareModule

### 2

---

```
func "SN2013-08-022" call hardware info
func "SN2013-08-022" call hardware hal_info
```

---

### 3 API

---

```
import func.overlord.client as func
client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")
print client.hardware.info(with_devices=True)
print client.hardware.hal_info
```

---

## 8. Mount

### 1

## MountModuleLinux

### 2

---

```
func "SN2013-08-022" call mount list
func "SN2013-08-022" call mount mount /dev/sda3 /data
func "SN2013-08-022" call mount umount "/data"
```

---



### 3 API

---

```
import func.overlord.client as func
client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")
print client.mount.list
print client.mount.umount("/data")
print client.mount.mount("/dev/sda3")/data"
```

---

## 9.

### 1

## ProcessModule Linux

### 2

---

```
func "SN2013-08-022" call process info "aux"
func "SN2013-08-022" call process pkill nginx -9
func "SN2013-08-022" call process kill nginx SIGHUP
```

---

### 3 API

---

```
import func.overlord.client as func
client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")
print client.process.info"aux"
```

```
print client.process.pkill["nginx"] "-9"
print client.process.kill["nginx"] "SIGHUP"
```

---

## 10. 10.10.10.10

1. 1.1.1.1

ServiceModule Linux 10.10.10.10

2. 2.2.2.2

```
func "SN2013-08-022" call service start nginx
```

---

3. API

```
import func.overlord.client as func
client = func.Client["SN2013-08-022"]
print client.service.start["nginx"]
```

---

## 11. 11.11.11.11

1. 1.1.1.1

SysctlModule Linux 11.11.11.11

2. 2.2.2.2

```
func "SN2013-08-022" call sysctl list

func "SN2013-08-022" call sysctl get net.nf_conntrack_max

func "SN2013-08-022" call sysctl set net.nf_conntrack_max
15449
```

---

## 3 API

---

```
import func.overlord.client as func

client = func.Client("SN2013-08-022")

print client.sysctl.list

print client.sysctl.get
['net.ipv4.icmp_echo_ignore_broadcasts']

print client.sysctl.set['net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies'] 1
```

---

## func

1 uptime 5 3

```
func -t 3 "*" call --forks="5" --async command run
"/usr/bin/uptime"
```

---

2 Python --json -xml JSON XML

```
func -t 3 "*" call --forks="5" --json --async command run
"/usr/bin/uptime"
```



## 11.3 创建Func

Func是一个Python模块，它包含了一个名为func\_create\_module的函数，该函数用于创建一个新的模块。该函数的原型如下：

1. 模块名

图11-3展示了func\_create\_module函数的调用过程。该函数接收一个模块名作为参数，并返回一个新的模块对象。该模块对象包含了一个名为func\_create\_module的函数，该函数用于创建一个新的模块。该函数的原型如下：



图11-3 创建模块的过程

2. 模块名

Func模块的minion子模块位于Python 2.6的/usr/lib/python2.6/site-packages/func/minion/modules目录下。

---

```
cd /usr/lib/python2.6/site-packages/func/minion/modules
```

---

func-create-module11-14

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 modules]# func-create-module
Module Name: MyModule
Description: My module for func.
Author: liutiansi
Email: liutiansi@gmail.com

Leave blank to finish.
Method: echo
Method:
Your module is ready to be hacked on. Wrote out to mymodule.py.
```

11-4

mymodule.py

/usr/lib/python2.6/site-packages/func/minion/modules/mymodule.py

---

```
#
Copyright 2014
liutiansi <liutiansi@gmail.com>
#
This software may be freely redistributed under the terms
of the GNU
general public license.
#
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public
License
```

```

along with this program if not write to the Free
Software

Foundation Inc. 675 Mass Ave Cambridge MA 02139 USA.

import func_module

class Mymodule(func_module.FuncModule):

 # Update these if need be.

 version = "0.0.1"

 api_version = "0.0.1"

 description = "My module for func."

 def echo(self):

 """

 TODO Document me ...

 """

 pass

```

---

3

/var/log/messages

/usr/lib/python2.6/site-  
 packages/func/minion/modules/mymodule  
 .py

---

```
#

Copyright 2010

liutiansi <liutiansi@gmail.com>

#

This software may be freely redistributed under the terms
of the GNU

general public license.

#

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public
License

along with this program[] if not[] write to the Free
Software

Foundation[] Inc.[] 675 Mass Ave[] Cambridge[] MA 02139[] USA.

import func_module

from func.minion import sub_process

class Mymodule[]func_module.FuncModule[]

 # Update these if need be.

 version = "0.0.1"

 api_version = "0.0.1"

 description = "My module for func."

 def echo[]self[]vcount[]

 ""

 TODO[] response system messages info

 ""
```



```

 command="/usr/bin/tail -n "+str(vcount)+"
/var/log/messages"

 cmdref = sub_process.Popen(command)
 stdout=sub_process.PIPE

 stderr=sub_process.PIPE

 shell=True

 close_fds=True

 data = cmdref.communicate()

 return [cmdref.returncode] data[0] data[1]

```

---

4

```

Func copyfile
func minion
Func copyfile

```

/home/test/func/RsyncModule.py

---

```

#!/usr/bin/python

import sys

import func.overlord.client as fc

import xmlrpclib

module = sys.argv[1]

pythonmodulepath="/usr/lib/python2.6/site-
packages/func/minion/modules/"

client = fc.Client("*)

```

```
fb = file(pythonmodulepath+module, "r").read

data = xmlrpclib.Binary(fb)

#

print client.copyfile.copyfile(pythonmodulepath+ module,
data)

#Func

print client.command.run("/etc/init.d/funcd restart")
```

## 11-5

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# cd /home/test/func/
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# cp /usr/lib/python2.6/site-packages/func/minion/modules/mymodule.py /home/test/func/
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# python RsyncModule.py mymodule.py
{'sn2013-08-022': 0, 'sn2013-08-021': 0}
{'sn2013-08-022': [0, 'Stopping func daemon: [OK]\nStarting func daemon: [OK]\n', ''], 'sn2013-08-021': [
0, 'Stopping func daemon: [OK]\nStarting func daemon: [OK]\n', '']}
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]#
```

## 11-5

/usr/lib/python2.6/site-  
 packages/func/minion/modules  
 mymodule.py

## 5

## 11-6

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# func "SN2013-08-021" call mymodule echo 5
{'sn2013-08-021': [0,
'Jan 1 07:42:25 SN2013-08-021 ntpd[1040]: synchronized to 210.72.145.44, stratum 1\nJan 1 0
7:46:19 SN2013-08-021 ntpd[1040]: time reset +233.756480 s\nJan 1 07:46:19 SN2013-08-021 ntpd[1040]: kernel tim
e sync status change 2001\nJan 4 03:48:44 SN2013-08-021 ntpd[1040]: synchronized to 210.72.145.44, stratum 1\nJ
an 4 03:48:44 SN2013-08-021 ntpd[1040]: no servers reachable\n',
'']}
```

## □11-6 □□□□□□

□□□□□5□/var/log/messages□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□

## 11.4 Python API

```
Func Python API
func-transmit YAML
JSON Java C
JSON fun-transmit
```

```
commandYAMLJSON

```

```
□/home/test/func/run.yaml□
```

```
clients[] "*"
async[] False
nforks[] 1
module[] command
method[] run
parameters[] "/bin/echo Hello World"
```

```
□/home/test/func/run.json□
```

```
{
 "clients" = "*"
 "async" = "False"
```

```
"nforks" 1
"module" "command"
"method" "run"
"parameters" "/bin/echo Hello World"
}
```

[illegible]

```
·clients[]*[]
```

```
·async□□□□□□□□□□True□□□□□□False□□□□□
```

- nforks□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
·module[] [] []command[]copyfile[]
process[] []
```

```
·method[] [] command [] [] run [] []
```

```
·parameters["/usr/bin/tail-100/var/log/messages"]
```

```
func-transmit 11-7 11-8
```

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# func-transmit --yaml < run.yaml

sn2013-08-021:
 - 0
 - |
 Hello World
 - ''
sn2013-08-022:
 - 0
 - |
 Hello World
 - ''
```

## 11-7 使用YAML

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# func-transmit --json < run.json
{"sn2013-08-022": [0, "Hello World\n", ""], "sn2013-08-021": [0, "Hello World\n", ""]}
```

## 11-8 使用JSON

使用JSON格式传输数据



## 11-9 自定义函数

定义 Facts 函数，调用 fact 函数，  
list\_fact\_methods 函数，调用 Facts  
函数，调用 call\_fact 函数，11-10

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# func "*" call fact call_fact "os"
{'sn2013-08-021': 'CentOS release 6.4 (Final)',
 'sn2013-08-022': 'CentOS release 6.4 (Final)'}
```

## 11-10 自定义函数

Fact 函数，and 函数，or 函数，11-11

1 and --filter

11-11

---

```
--filter "keyword[operator]value keyword2[operator]value2"
--filter "value in keyword value ini keyword"
```

---

自定义函数 kernel 2.6，CentOS uptime，11-11

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# func "*" call --filter "kernel>=2.6,CentOS in os" command run "uptime"
{'sn2013-08-022',
 [0,
 ' 04:29:41 up 1 day, 21:27, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00\n',
 '']}
{'sn2013-08-021',
 [0,
 ' 11:46:32 up 2 days, 9:36, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00\n',
 '']}
```



## 11-11 fact and

2 or --filteror

---

```
--filteror "keyword[operator]value
keyword2[operator]value2"
```

```
--filteror "value in keyword value ini keyword"
```

---

kernel 2.6  
df-m 11-12

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 func]# func "" call --filteror "kernel>=2.6,runlevel=5" command run "df -m"
('sn2013-08-022',
 [0,
 'Filesystem 1M-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on\n/dev/sda1 14765
2730 11286 20% /ntmpfs 242 0 242 0% /dev/shm\n/dev/sda3
4385 159 4004 4% /data\n',
 ''])
('sn2013-08-021',
 [0,
 'Filesystem 1M-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on\n/dev/sda1 14765
3091 10924 23% /ntmpfs 242 0 242 0% /dev/shm\n/dev/sda3
4385 160 4003 4% /data\n',
 ''])
```

## 11-12 fact or



11.1 ~ 11.5 Func

<https://fedorahosted.org/func/>

## 12 Python

big data  
TB PB  
Hadoop  
MapReduce  
Java  
MapReduce  
Streaming  
MapReduce  
Python  
Python Framework



Hadoop  
MapReduce

## 12.1 环境

环境配置包括Hadoop环境配置、CentOS release 6.4、Python 2.6.6、hadoop-1.2.1、jdk1.6.0\_45、mrjob-0.4.2、12-1。

### 12-1 环境配置

| 角色     | 主机名           | IP           | 功能                                        | 存储分区  |
|--------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| Master | SN2013-08-020 | 192.168.1.20 | NameNode   Secondarynamenode   JobTracker | /data |
| Slave  | SN2012-07-010 | 192.168.1.21 | DataNode   TaskTracker                    | /data |
| Slave  | SN2012-07-011 | 192.168.1.22 | DataNode   TaskTracker                    | /data |

## 12.2 Hadoop

安装Hadoop Master和Slave节点  
安装Hadoop 9.2.5 Linux SSH  
安装Hadoop 9.2.5 Linux SSH

1

SSH Master节点root安装JDK

---

```
mkdir -p /usr/java/ && cd /usr/java

wget http://uni-
smr.ac.ru/archive/dev/java/SDKs/sun/j2se/6/jdk-6u45-linux-
x64.bin

chmod +x jdk-6u45-linux-x64.bin

./jdk-6u45-linux-x64.bin

vi /etc/profile 添加Java环境变量

export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.6.0_45

export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin

export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib:$JAVA_HOME/lib:
$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar

cd /etc 编辑文件

. profile
```

---

安装Hadoop 1.2.1到/usr/local

---

```
cd /usr/local

wget http://mirrors.cnnic.cn/apache/hadoop/common/hadoop-1.2.1/hadoop-1.2.1.tar.gz

tar -zxvf hadoop-1.2.1.tar.gz

cd /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/conf
```

---

将/usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/conf下的Hadoop配置文件hadoop-env.sh、core-site.xml、hdfs-site.xml、mapred-site.xml复制到/tmp

·hadoop-env.sh Hadoop配置环境变量  
JAVA\_HOME

---

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.6.0_45
```

---

·core-site.xml Hadoop core配置  
Common配置hadoop.tmp.dir  
/tmp/hadoop-\${user.name} Linux  
/tmp Hadoop  
“File/tmp//input/conf/slaves could only be replicated to 0 nodes instead of 1”  
hadoop.tmp.dir  
/data/tmp/hadoop-\${user.name}  
Hadoop配置

---

---

```
<configuration>

<property>

 <name>hadoop.tmp.dir</name>

 <value>/data/tmp/hadoop-${user.name}</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>fs.default.name</name>

<value>hdfs://192.168.1.20:9000</value> //master IP 9000

</property>

</configuration>
```

---

·hdfs-site.xml Hadoop HDFS  
Namenode Secondarynamenode  
Datanode

---

```
<configuration>

<property>

<name>dfs.name.dir</name>

<value>/data/hdfs/name</value> //Namenode

</property>

<property>

<name>dfs.data.dir</name>
```

```

<value>/data/hdfs/data</value> //Datanode□□□□□□
</property>
<property>
<name>dfs.datanode.max.xcievers</name>
<value>4096</value> //Datanode□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□256
</property>
<property>
<name>dfs.replication</name>
<value>2</value> //□□□□□□□□□□□□3
</property>
</configuration>

```

---

·mapred-site.xml□□□map-reduce□□□□□□□□  
 jobtracker□tasktracker□□□□□□

---

```

<configuration>
<property>
<name>mapred.job.tracker</name>
<value>192.168.1.20□9001</value>
</property>
</configuration>

```

---

```
·masters[][]Secondarynamenode[] [] [] [] []
[]192.168.1.20[] [] [] Secondarynamenode[]
[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] HDFS[] [] [] [] []
[] metadata[] [] [] [] [] [] [] NameNode[] [] [] [] []
[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
```

---

```
192.168.1.20
```

---

```
·slaves[] [] [] Slave[] [] [] [] [] IP[] [] [] [] [] [] []
Slave[] [] [] [] []
```

---

```
192.168.1.21
```

```
192.168.1.22
```

---

```
[] [] [] [] [] Master[] [] jdk[] Hadoop[] [] [] []
Slave[] [] [] [] [] Master[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
[] []
```

---

```
ssh root@192.168.1.21 '[-d /usr/java] || mkdir -p
/usr/java]'
```

```
ssh root@192.168.1.22 '[-d /usr/java] || mkdir -p
/usr/java]'
```

```
scp -r /usr/java/jdk1.6.0_45 root@192.168.1.21:/usr/java
```

```
scp -r /usr/java/jdk1.6.0_45 root@192.168.1.22:/usr/java
```

```
scp -r /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1
root@192.168.1.21:/usr/local
```



```
scp -r /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1
root@192.168.1.22:/usr/local
```

---

Hadoop namenode hosts  
DNS Hadoop  
/etc/hosts

---

192.168.1.20	SN2013-08-020
192.168.1.21	SN2013-08-021
192.168.1.22	SN2013-08-022

---

datanode hosts  
Windows 7 hosts  
C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc  
datanode

---

192.168.1.21	SN2013-08-021
192.168.1.22	SN2013-08-022

---

iptables Master Slave  
iptables

---

Master

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 50030 -j
ACCEPT
```

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 50070 -j
ACCEPT
```

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 9000 -j
ACCEPT
```

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 9001 -j
ACCEPT
```

Slaves

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 50075 -j
ACCEPT
```

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -p tcp --dport 50060 -j
ACCEPT
```

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.20 -p tcp --dport 50010 -j
ACCEPT
```

---

Master namenode

---

```
cd /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1
bin/hadoop namenode -format
```

---

Master

---

```
bin/start-all.sh
```

---

2

Hadoop MapReduce

---

```
bin/hadoop jar hadoop-examples-1.2.1.jar pi 10 100
```

---

12-1

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 hadoop-1.2.1]# bin/hadoop jar hadoop-examples-1.2.1.jar pi 10 100
Number of Maps = 10
Samples per Map = 100
Wrote input for Map #0
Wrote input for Map #1
Wrote input for Map #2
Wrote input for Map #3
Wrote input for Map #4
Wrote input for Map #5
Wrote input for Map #6
Wrote input for Map #7
Wrote input for Map #8
Wrote input for Map #9
Starting Job
14/08/10 19:51:55 INFO mapred.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 10
14/08/10 19:51:57 INFO mapred.JobClient: Running job: job_201408101951_0001
14/08/10 19:51:58 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 0% reduce 0%
14/08/10 19:54:13 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 20% reduce 0%
14/08/10 19:54:47 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 30% reduce 0%
14/08/10 19:54:54 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 50% reduce 0%
14/08/10 19:54:56 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 60% reduce 0%
14/08/10 19:55:12 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 60% reduce 20%
14/08/10 19:55:26 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 80% reduce 20%
14/08/10 19:55:29 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 90% reduce 20%
14/08/10 19:55:30 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 100% reduce 20%
14/08/10 19:55:31 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 100% reduce 26%
14/08/10 19:55:40 INFO mapred.JobClient: map 100% reduce 100%
```

12-1 pi

Hadoop Map/Reduce  
<http://192.168.1.20:50030/> 12-2

SN2013-08-020 Hadoop Map/Reduce Administration									
State: RUNNING Started: Fri Aug 22 22:15:42 CST 2014 Version: 1.2.1, r1503152 Compiled: Mon Jul 22 15:23:09 PDT 2013 by mattf Identifier: 201408222215 SafeMode: OFF									
Cluster Summary (Heap Size is 7.31 MB/966.69 MB)									
Running Map Tasks	Running Reduce Tasks	Total Submissions	Nodes	Occupied Map Slots	Occupied Reduce Slots	Reserved Map Slots	Reserved Reduce Slots	Map Task Capacity	Reduce Task Capacity
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	4

## □12-2 Map/Reduce□□□□□□□□□□

HDFS□□□□□□□http://192.168.1.20□50070/□  
□□12-3□□□

NameNode 'SN2013-08-020:9000'	
Started:	Fri Aug 22 22:14:01 CST 2014
Version:	1.2.1, r1503152
Compiled:	Mon Jul 22 15:23:09 PDT 2013 by mattf
Upgrades:	There are no upgrades in progress.
<a href="#">Browse the filesystem</a> <a href="#">Namenode Logs</a>	
Cluster Summary	
31 files and directories, 9 blocks = 40 total. Heap Size is 15.38 MB / 966.69 MB (1%)	
Configured Capacity	: 8.56 GB
DFS Used	: 456 KB
Non DFS Used	: 764.23 MB
DFS Remaining	: 7.82 GB
DFS Used%	: 0.01 %
DFS Remaining%	: 91.28 %
Live Nodes	: 2
Dead Nodes	: 0

## □12-3 HDFS□□□□□□□□□□

## 12.3 Python MapReduce

MapReduce 是一个分布式系统，用于大规模数据集的并行处理和计算。它由两个主要阶段组成：map 和 reduce。map 阶段将输入数据分割成小块，并分别处理。reduce 阶段将 map 阶段的结果合并并计算。Hadoop 是一个实现 MapReduce 的开源框架。Java 是 MapReduce 的默认语言，但也可以通过 Hadoop Streaming 使用 Python 编写 map 和 reduce 函数。Python 通过 sys.stdin 和 sys.stdout 与 Hadoop 交互。

以下是一个简单的 Python MapReduce 示例，处理输入文件 `/home/test/hadoop/input.txt`。该示例展示了如何读取输入、分割数据、映射（map）和归约（reduce）。

`/home/test/hadoop/input.txt`

---

```
foo foo quux labs foo bar quux abc bar see you by test
welcome test
```

```
abc labs foo me python hadoop ab ac bc bec python
```

---

### 12.3.1 Python MapReduce

1. Map

```
#!/usr/bin/mapper.py
import sys
import MapReduce
mr = MapReduce.MapReduce()
...
mapper.py
chmod +x /home/test/hadoop/mapper.py
/home/test/hadoop/mapper.py
```

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys

Read input from stdin
for line in sys.stdin:
 # ...
 line = line.strip()
 # ...
 words = line.split()
 for word in words:
 # ...
 print '%s\t%s' % (word, 1)
```

---

2 Reduce

```
#!/usr/bin/reducer.py
import sys
import mapper.py
```

```
python reducer.py
chmod +x /home/test/hadoop/reducer.py
```

```
python /home/test/hadoop/reducer.py
```

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

from operator import itemgetter

import sys

current_word = None
current_count = 0
word = None

Read input from mapper.py
for line in sys.stdin:

 # Strip whitespace
 line = line.strip()

 # Skip empty lines
 if not line:
 continue

 # Split by tab
 word, count = line.split('\t')

 # Convert count to integer
 try:
 count = int(count)
 except ValueError:
 # Skip invalid count
 continue
```

```

mapper.py에서 sort된 word
if current_word == word:
 current_count += count
else:
 if current_word:
 # word 출력
 print '%s\t%s' % (current_word, current_count)
 current_count = count
 current_word = word

word
if current_word == word:
 print '%s\t%s' % (current_word, current_count)

```

---

### 3

Hadoop에서 mapper.py, reducer.py 실행  
 12-4

reducer.py에서 mapper.py에서 sort된  
 Hadoop에서 12-5

### 4 Hadoop

HDFS에서  
 /user/root/word



---

```
/usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -mkdir
/user/root/word
```

---

创建HDFS目录

/home/test/hadoop/input.txt  
Hadoop  
创建目录

---

```
/usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop fs -put
/home/test/hadoop/input.txt /user/root/word/
```

```
/usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -ls
/user/root/word/
```

Found 1 items

```
-rw-r--r-- 2 root supergroup 118 2014-02-10 09:49
/user/root/word/input.txt
```

---

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 hadoop]# cat input.txt | ./mapper.py
foo 1
foo 1
quux 1
labs 1
foo 1
bar 1
quux 1
abc 1
bar 1
see 1
you 1
by 1
test 1
welcome 1
test 1
abc 1
labs 1
foo 1
```

□12-4 mapper□□□□□□□□□□

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 hadoop]# cat input.txt | ./mapper.py | sort -k1,1 | ./reducer.py
ab 1
abc 2
ac 1
bar 2
bc 1
bec 1
by 1
foo 4
hadoop 1
labs 2
me 1
python 2
quux 2
see 1
test 2
welcome 1
you 1
```

□12-5 reducer□□□□

MapReduce  
/output/word

```
/usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop jar /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/contrib/streaming/hadoop-streaming-1.2.1.jar -file
./mapper.py -mapper ./mapper.py -file ./reducer.py -reducer
./reducer.py -input /user/root/word -output /output/word
```

12-6 map reduce

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop jar /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/contrib/streaming/hadoop-streaming-1.2.1.jar -file
./mapper.py -mapper ./mapper.py -file ./reducer.py -reducer ./reducer.py -input /user/root/word -output /output/word
packageJobJar: [/mapper.py, ./reducer.py, /data/tmp/hadoop-root/hadoop-unjar5365959309140058570/] [/tmp/streamjob31424838332804003.jar tmpDir=null
14/08/10 22:50:09 INFO util.NativeCodeLoader: Loaded the native-hadoop library
14/08/10 22:50:09 WARN snappy.LoadSnappy: Snappy native library not loaded
14/08/10 22:50:09 INFO mapred.FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process : 1
14/08/10 22:50:11 INFO streaming.StreamJob: getLocalDirs(): [/data/tmp/hadoop-root/mapred/local]
14/08/10 22:50:11 INFO streaming.StreamJob: Running job: job_201408101951_0002
14/08/10 22:50:11 INFO streaming.StreamJob: To kill this job, run:
14/08/10 22:50:11 INFO streaming.StreamJob: /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/libexec/bin/hadoop job -Dmapred.job.tracker-192.168.1.20:9001 -kill job_201408101951_0002
14/08/10 22:50:11 INFO streaming.StreamJob: Tracking URL: http://SN2013-08-020:50030/jobdetails.jsp?jobid=job_201408101951_0002
14/08/10 22:50:12 INFO streaming.StreamJob: map 0% reduce 0%
14/08/10 22:51:40 INFO streaming.StreamJob: map 50% reduce 0%
14/08/10 22:52:34 INFO streaming.StreamJob: map 100% reduce 0%
14/08/10 22:52:38 INFO streaming.StreamJob: map 100% reduce 17%
14/08/10 22:52:46 INFO streaming.StreamJob: map 100% reduce 100%
14/08/10 22:52:50 INFO streaming.StreamJob: Job complete: job_201408101951_0002
14/08/10 22:52:50 INFO streaming.StreamJob: Output: /output/word
```

12-6 MapReduce

http://192.168.1.20:50030/jobtracker.jsp  
Jobid  
mapreduce job 12-7

Kind	% Complete	Num Tasks	Pending	Running	Complete	Killed	<a href="#">Failed/Killed Task Attempts</a>
map	100.00%	2	0	0	2	0	0 / 1
reduce	100.00%	1	0	0	1	0	0 / 0

	Counter	Map	Reduce	Total
File Input Format Counters	Bytes Read	0	0	177
Job Counters	SLOTS_MILLIS_MAPS	0	0	134,819
	Launched reduce tasks	0	0	1
	Total time spent by all reduces waiting after reserving slots (ms)	0	0	0
	Total time spent by all maps waiting after reserving slots (ms)	0	0	0
	Launched map tasks	0	0	3
	Data local map tasks	0	0	3

## 12-7 Webmapreduce job

/output/word/part-0000012-8

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 hadoop]# /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -ls /output/word
Found 3 items
-rw-r--r-- 2 root supergroup 0 2014-08-10 22:52 /output/word/_SUCCESS
drwxr-xr-x - root supergroup 0 2014-08-10 22:50 /output/word/_logs
-rw-r--r-- 2 root supergroup 110 2014-08-10 22:52 /output/word/part-00000
[root@SN2013-08-020 hadoop]#
```

## 12-8

12-9

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 hadoop]# /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -cat /output/word/part-00000
ab 1
abc 2
ac 1
bar 2
bc 1
bec 1
by 1
foo 4
hadoop 1
labs 2
me 1
python 2
quux 2
see 1
test 2
welcome 1
you 1
```

12-9 part-00000



HDFS

1 bin/hadoop dfs-mkdir/data/root/test

2 bin/hadoop dfs-ls/data/root

3 bin/hadoop fs-rmr/data/root/test

4 bin/hadoop fs-put/home/test/hadoop/\*.txt/data/root/test

5 bin/hadoop dfs-cat/output/word/part-00000

## 12.3.2 `Mrjob` 与 `MapReduce`

`Mrjob`

`http://pythonhosted.org/mrjob/index.html`

与 `MapReduce` 结合的 `Python` 库

`Hadoop Streaming` 的替代品

`Hadoop` 的 `MapReduce` 接口

`MapReduce` 与 `Mrjob` 的关系

1. `map` 与 `reduce` 的 `Python` 实现

2. `MapReduce` 的接口

3. `Hadoop` 的接口

4. `Elastic MapReduce` 与 `EMR`

5. 其他

`Mrjob` 与 `Python 2.5` 的关系  
`https://github.com/yelp/mrjob`

---

```
pip install mrjob #PyPI 安装
```

```
python setup.py install #本地安装
```

---

#####

/home/test/hadoop/input.txt#####

Mrjob mapper reducer#####MR

#####

/home/test/hadoop/word\_count.py

---

```
from mrjob.job import MRJob

class MRWordCounter(MRJob):

 def mapper(self, key, line):
 for word in line.split():
 yield word, 1

 def reducer(self, word, occurrences):
 yield word, sum(occurrences)

if __name__ == '__main__':
 MRWordCounter.run()
```

---

#####Python 1/3#####  
mapper reducer mapper#####  
#####key value value 1  
reducer mapper key-value#####  
key value sum#####Mrjob Python  
yield#####Generators#####  
next#####key-value#####Mrjob  
#####-r inline#####-r local

Hadoop -r hadoop Amazon EMR

1 -r inline

-r  
inline ">output-file" -o  
output-file

---

```
python word_count.py -r inline input.txt >output.txt
```

```
python word_count.py input.txt -o output.txt
```

---

output.txt 12-10

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 hadoop]# cat output.txt
"ab" 1
"abc" 2
"ac" 1
"bar" 2
"bc" 1
"bec" 1
"by" 1
"foo" 4
"hadoop" 1
"labs" 2
"me" 1
"python" 2
"quux" 2
"see" 1
"test" 2
"welcome" 1
"you" 1
```



## 12-10 실행output.txt확인

2 실행-r local

Hadoop 실행inline  
실행

---

```
python word_count.py -r local input.txt >output.txt
```

---

inline 실행

3 Hadoop-r hadoop

Hadoop Hadoop 실행

- Hadoop VERY\_HIGH|HIGH -  
-jobconf

mapreduce.job.priority=VERY\_HIGH

- MapReduce --jobconf

mapred.map.tasks=10--jobconf

mapred.reduce.tasks=5

Hadoop 12-11

http://192.168.1.20

50030/jobtracker.jsp 실행

map reduce 12-12

## 12-13 Hadoop

### Mrjob

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# python word_count.py -r hadoop --jobconf mapreduce.job.priority=VERY_HIGH --jobconf mapred.map.tasks=2 --jobconf mapred.reduce.tasks=1 -o hdfs:///output/hadoop_word hdfs:///user/root/word
no configs found; falling back on auto-configuration
no configs found; falling back on auto-configuration
creating tmp directory /tmp/word_count.root.20140810.150905.175991
writing wrapper script to /tmp/word_count.root.20140810.150905.175991/setup-wrapper.sh
Copying local files into hdfs:///user/root/tmp/mrjob/word_count.root.20140810.150905.175991/files/
Using Hadoop version 1.2.1
Detected hadoop configuration property names that do not match hadoop version 1.2.1:
The have been translated as follows
 mapreduce.job.priority: mapred.job.priority
HADOOP: Warning: $HADOOP_HOME is deprecated.
HADOOP:
HADOOP: packageJobJar: [/data/tmp/hadoop-root/hadoop-unjar8783376954064493/38/] [] /tmp/streamjob469239559566690487.jar tmpDir=null
HADOOP: Loaded the native-hadoop library
HADOOP: Snappy native library not loaded
HADOOP: Total input paths to process : 1
HADOOP: getLocalDirs(): [/data/tmp/hadoop-root/mapred/local]
HADOOP: Running job: job_201408101951_0003
HADOOP: To kill this job, run:
HADOOP: /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop job -Dmapred.job.tracker=192.168.1.20:9001 -kill job_201408101951_0003
HADOOP: Tracking URL: http://SN2013-08-020:50030/jobdetails.jsp?jobid=job_201408101951_0003
HADOOP: map 0% reduce 0%
HADOOP: map 50% reduce 0%
HADOOP: map 100% reduce 0%
```

## 12-11

### Completed Jobs

Jobid	Started	Priority	User	Name	Map % Complete	Map Total	Maps Completed	Reduce % Complete
<a href="#">job_201408222215_0001</a>	Fri Aug 22 22:28:11 CST 2014	NORMAL	root	streamjob4197546037759856201.jar	<div><div></div></div> 100.00%	2	2	<div><div></div></div> 100.00%
<a href="#">job_201408222215_0002</a>	Fri Aug 22 22:36:58 CST 2014	VERY_HIGH	root	streamjob6340565803234573884.jar	<div><div></div></div> 100.00%	2	2	<div><div></div></div> 100.00%

## 12-12

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -cat /output/hadoop_word/part-00000
"ab" 1
"abc" 2
"ac" 1
"bar" 2
"bc" 1
"bec" 1
"by" 1
"foo" 4
"hadoop" 1
"labs" 2
"me" 1
"python" 2
"quux" 2
"see" 1
"test" 2
"welcome" 1
"you" 1
```

12-13 1111111111

## 12.4 資料

この章では、Webサイトのログファイルの解析方法について説明します。ログファイルは、Webサーバーが受け取ったHTTPリクエストの記録です。ログファイルの形式は、Webサーバーの種類によって異なります。ここでは、Apache Webサーバーのログファイルの解析方法について説明します。

### 12.4.1 ログファイル

例えば、`www.website.com`のWebサイトのログファイルは、`/data/logs/20140215/access.log`に保存されています。このログファイルは、Apache Webサーバーが生成したものです。

---

```
125.26.28.8 - - [01/Aug/2010:09:56:53 +0700] "GET /teacher/jitra/image/pen.gif HTTP/1.1" 200 12014 "http://www.kpsw.ac.th/teacher/jitra/page4.htm" "Mozilla/4.0 compatible MSIE 8.0 Windows NT 5.1 Trident/4.0 GTB6.5 InfoPath.1 .NET CLR 2.0.50727 yie8"
```

```
125.26.28.8 - - [01/Aug/2010:09:56:53 +0700] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 200 1187 "-" "Mozilla/4.0 compatible MSIE 8.0 Windows NT 5.1 Trident/4.0 GTB6.5 InfoPath.1 .NETCLR 2.0.50727 yie8"
```

```
66.249.65.37 - - [01/Aug/2010:09:57:59 +0700] "GET /picture/49-02/DSC02630.jpg HTTP/1.1" 200 79220 "-" "Googlebot-Image/1.0"
```

```
66.249.65.37 - - [01/Aug/2010:09:59:19 +0700] "GET /elearning/index.php?cal_m=2&cal_y=2011 HTTP/1.1" 200 9232
```

```
"-" "Mozilla/5.0 compatible Googlebot/2.1"
+http://www.google.com/bot.html"
```

---

12 ① IP ②  
③ ④ UTC ⑥  
⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ 11 12

5 Web HDFS Web  
HDFS JDK  
Hadoop tar 12.2  
crontab

---

```
55 23 * * * /usr/bin/python /home/test/hadoop/hdfspu.py >>
/dev/null 2>&1
```

---

subprocess.Popen Hadoop HDFS

/home/test/hadoop/hdfspu.py

---

```
import subprocess

import sys

import datetime

webid="web1" #HDFS Web web2 web3 web4 web5

currrdate=datetime.datetime.now().strftime('%Y%m%d')
```

```

logspath="/data/logs/"+currdate+"/access.log" #创建日志文件

logname="access.log."+webid #HDFS文件名称

try

 subprocess.Popen(["/usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop"
"dfs" "-mkdir" "hdfs://192.168.1.20
9000/user/root/website.com/"+currdate]
stdout=subprocess.PIPE

#HDFS文件名称为website.com/20140205

except Exception,e

 pass

putinfo=subprocess.Popen(["/usr/local/hadoop-
1.2.1/bin/hadoop" "dfs" "-put" logspath
"hdfs://192.168.1.20
9000/user/root/website.com/"+currdate+"/"+logname]
stdout=subprocess.PIPE #HDFS

for line in putinfo.stdout

 print line

```

---

crontab 5 Web HDFS

---

```

/usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -ls
/user/root/website.com/20140215

Found 5 items

-rw-r--r-- 3 root supergroup 156541746 2014-02-15 23:55
/user/root/website.com/20140215/access.log.web1

-rw-r--r-- 3 root supergroup 251245315 2014-02-15 23:53
/user/root/website.com/20140215/access.log.web2

```



1944”

```

 timerow= flow.split[""]
 hm=timerow[1]+" "+timerow[2] #""""""
key
 if i==9 and re.match(r"\d{1}") flow #
10-
 value
 yield hm int flow #keyvalue
 i+=1

def reducer(self key occurrences
 yield key sum occurrences #key""value
 if __name__ == '__main__':
 MRCounter.run
```

---

## Hadoop

---

```
python /home/test/hadoop/httpflow.py -r hadoop --jobconf
mapreduce.job.priority=VERY_HIGH -o hdfs:///output/httpflow
hdfs:///user/root/website.com/20140215
```

---

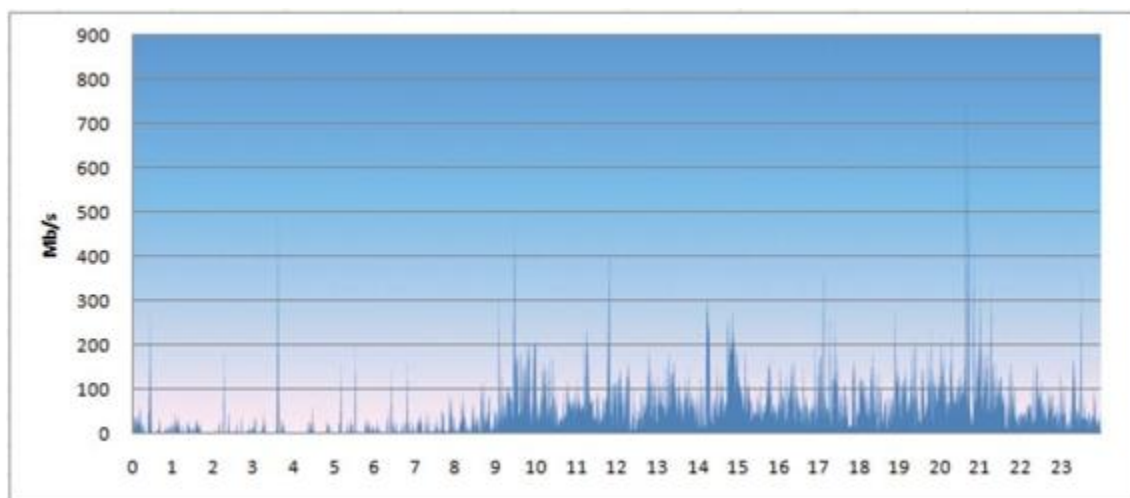
12-14



```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -cat /output/httpFlow/part-00000
"00:00" 4731254
"00:01" 4557274
"00:02" 443708
"00:03" 2922156
"00:04" 5610388
"00:05" 4933596
"00:06" 3108722
"00:07" 3279875
"00:08" 2484360
"00:09" 8413486
"00:10" 5809532
"00:11" 1343297
"00:12" 430592
"00:13" 3691867
```

12-14 网络流量数据

网络流量数据存储在MySQL数据库中，MySQL数据库使用SQL语言进行查询。12-15展示了网络流量数据的查询结果。



12-15 网络流量数据

### 12.4.3 HTTP流量分析

HTTP流量分析是指对HTTP请求和响应的分析。通过分析HTTP流量，可以了解网站的访问情况、用户行为以及服务器的性能。常见的HTTP状态码包括200（成功）、404（未找到）和5xx（服务器错误）。

Mrjob mapper reducer  
steps

/home/test/hadoop/httpstatus.py

---

```
from mrjob.job import MRJob

import re

class MRCounter(MRJob):

 def mapper(self, key, line):

 i=0

 for httpcode in line.split():

 if i==8 and re.match(r"\d{1,3}" httpcode#

HTTPkey

 yield httpcode, 1 #keyvaluevalue1

 def reducer(self):

 i+=1

 def reducer(self, httpcode, occurrences):

 yield httpcode, sum(occurrences) #keyvalue

 sum

 def steps(self):

 return [self.map_mapper=self.mapper, #steps

 self.map_reducer=self.reducer]
```

if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

MRCounter.run()

---

hadoop /output/httpstatus

---

```
python /home/test/hadoop/httpstatus.py -r hadoop --
jobconf mapreduce.job.priority=VERY_HIGH -o
hdfs:///output/httpstatus
hdfs:///user/root/website.com/20140215
```

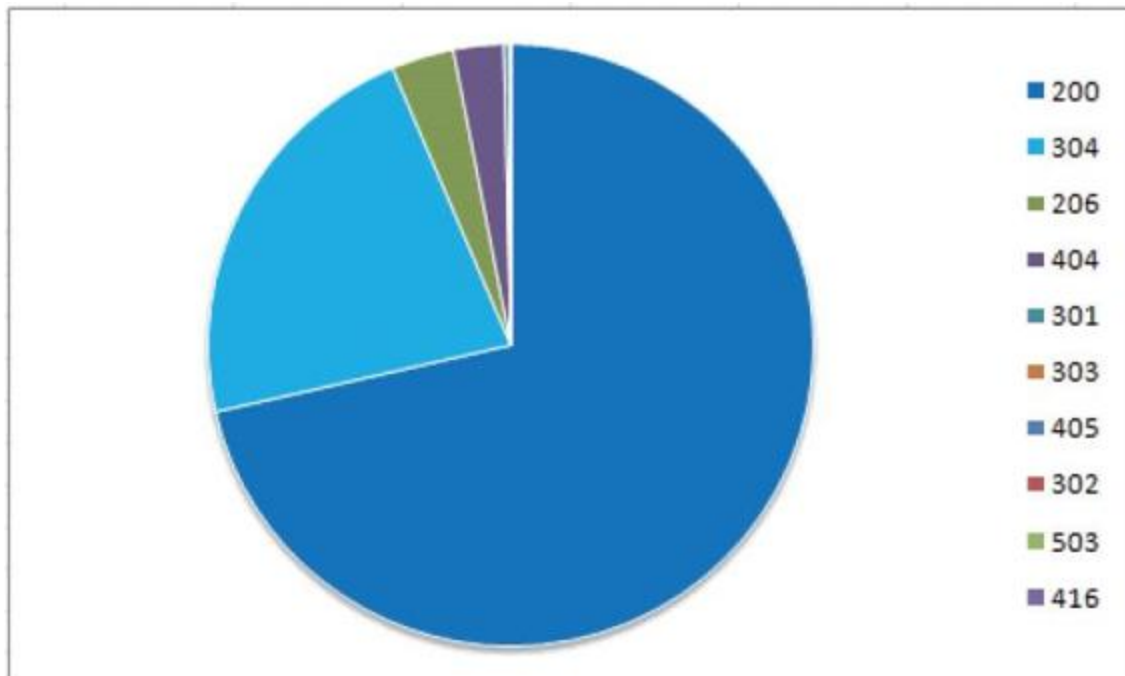
---

12-16

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -cat /output/httpstatus/part-00000
"200" 412334
"206" 19365
"301" 1594
"302" 44
"303" 412
"304" 127633
"400" 1
"404" 15499
"405" 72
"416" 12
"501" 2
"503" 31
```

12-16

12-17



12-17 HTTP

## 12.4.4

12.4.2  
value 1

/home/test/hadoop/http\_minute\_conn.py

```
from mrjob.job import MRJob
import re
class MRCounter(MRJob):
 def mapper(self, key, line):
```

```

i=0

for dt in line.split():
 if i==3: #0000000000000000400000"[06/Aug/2010
03:19:44"

 timerow= dt.split(":")

 hm=timerow[1]+"."+timerow[2] #00"000000"000

key

 yield hm, 1 #000key,value,value0001000

reducer000

 i+=1

def reducer(self, key, occurrences):

 yield key, sum(occurrences)

if __name__ == '__main__':

 MRCounter.run()

```

---

[Hadoop000000](#)  
[/output/http\\_minute\\_conn0000](#)

---

```

python /home/test/hadoop/http_minute_conn.py -r hadoop --
jobconf mapreduce.job.priority=VERY_HIGH -o
hdfs:///output/http_minute_conn
hdfs:///user/root/website.com/20140215

```

---

00000012-18

```
[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -cat /output/http_minute_conn/part-00000
"00:00" 58
"00:01" 168
"00:02" 43
"00:03" 166
"00:04" 105
"00:05" 208
"00:06" 126
"00:07" 223
"00:08" 242
"00:09" 50
"00:10" 134
"00:11" 45
"00:12" 21
"00:13" 32
```

12-18 数据量统计

## 12.4.5 统计IP

统计IP，将IP作为key，value为1，表示该IP出现的次数。reducer中统计sum，输出结果。

/home/test/hadoop/ipstat.py

---

```
from mrjob.job import MRJob

import re

IP_RE = re.compile(r"\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}")
IP

class MRCounter(MRJob):

 def mapper(self, key, line):

 # IP key value key IP value 1

 for ip in IP_RE.findall(line):

 yield ip, 1
```

```

def reducer(self, ip, occurrences):
 yield ip, sum(occurrences)

if __name__ == '__main__':
 MRCounter.run()

```

---

## 运行Hadoop程序/output/ipstat

---

```

python /home/test/hadoop/ipstat.py -r hadoop --jobconf
mapreduce.job.priority=VERY_HIGH -o hdfs:///output/ipstat
hdfs:///user/root/website.com/20140215

```

---

## 运行程序12-19



```

[root@SN2013-08-020 ~]# /usr/local/hadoop-1.2.1/bin/hadoop dfs -cat /output/ipstat/part-00000
"1.8.1.20" 1098
"1.8.1.6" 11
"1.8.1.7" 19
"1.9.0.1" 426
"1.9.0.10" 120
"1.9.0.11" 18
"1.9.0.13" 10
"1.9.0.14" 7
"1.9.0.6" 4
"1.9.0.7" 33
"1.9.0.8" 60
"1.9.1.1" 58
"1.9.1.10" 174
"1.9.1.11" 3203
"1.9.1.2" 322
"1.9.1.3" 492

```

## 12-19 运行程序

## 12.4.6 运行程序

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use CGI;
my $key;
my $value = 1;
my $reducer = 0;
my $sum = 0;
```

/home/test/hadoop/httpfile.py

---

```
from mrjob.job import MRJob

import re

class MRCounter(MRJob):

 def mapper(self, key, line):

 i=0

 for url in line.split():

 if i==6: #URL
 key

 yield url, 1

 i+=1

 def reducer(self, url, occurrences):

 yield url, sum(occurrences)

if __name__ == '__main__':

 MRCounter.run()
```

---

12-20





## □□□□ □□□

- 13□ □□□□□□B/S□□□□□□□□
- 14□ □□Linux□□□□□□□□
- 15□ □□□□□□□□□□
- 16□ □□□□□C/S□□□□□□□□

## 13 B/S

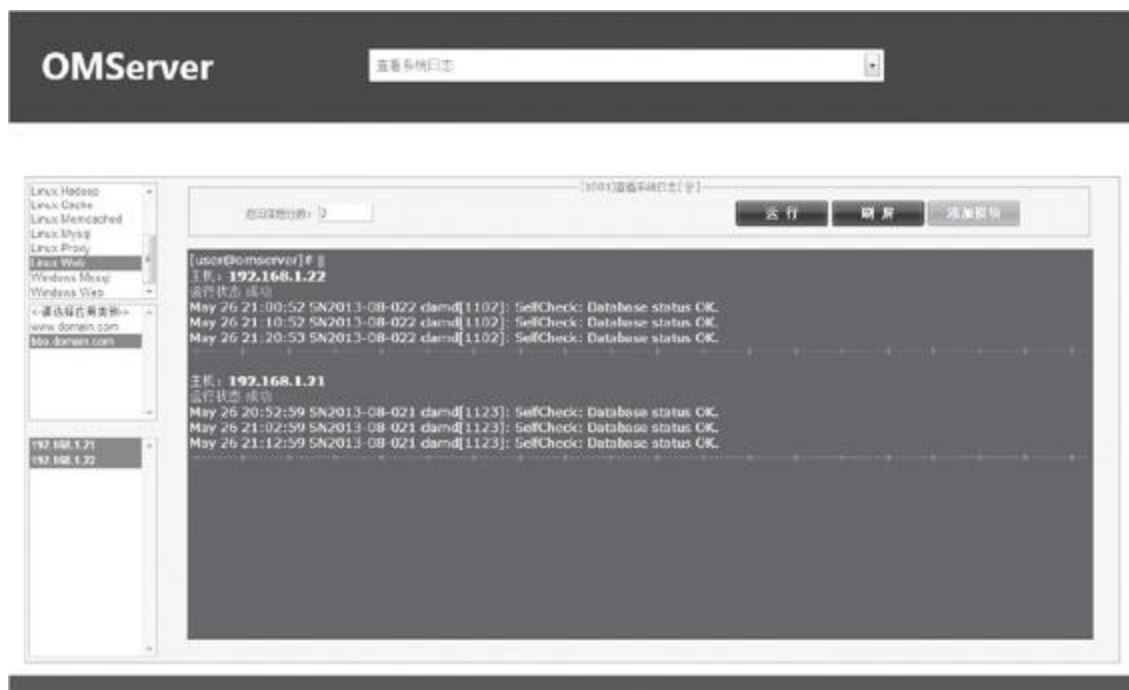
B/S  
 “ ”  
 “ ”  
 IT  
 Python

## 13.1 五五五五五

```

ITIL
OMServer
OMServerLinux
HTML
RC4Web
Server
Linux
OMServer
13-1

```



□13-1 □□□□□□

## 13.2 架构图

OMServer 是一个基于 Web 的 Django+prototype.js+MySQL 的 Nginx+uwsgi 的 rpyc 的 Saltstack Ansible Func 13-2



图13-2 架构图

图13-2展示了OMServer的架构图。OMServer是一个基于Web的Django+prototype.js+MySQL的Nginx+uwsgi的rpyc的Saltstack Ansible Func。OMServer通过HTTP与OMServer进行POST请求，请求头包含“RC4+b64encode+key”。OMServer通过rpyc与rpyc进行通信。OMServer通过Saltstack Ansible Func与业务服务器集群进行通信。OMServer通过“RC4+b64decode+key”进行解密。

Func

# 13.3 数据库设计

## 13.3.1 数据库表

OMServer数据库采用MySQL数据库，数据库名OMServer，数据库字符集为utf8，数据库引擎为InnoDB。

- server\_fun\_categ 服务功能分类表
- server\_app\_categ 服务应用分类表
- server\_list 服务列表表
- module\_list 模块列表表

## 13.3.2 数据库表结构

server\_fun\_categ 服务功能分类表

字段名	数据类型	默认值	允许非空	自动递增	备注
ID	int(11)		NO	是	服务功能分类 ID
server_categ_name	char(20)		NO		服务功能分类名称

server\_app\_categ 服务应用分类表

字段名	数据类型	默认值	允许非空	自动递增	备注
ID	int(11)		NO	是	服务应用分类 ID
server_categ_id	int(11)				服务功能分类 ID
app_categ_name	char(30)		NO		服务应用分类名称

server\_list 服务列表表





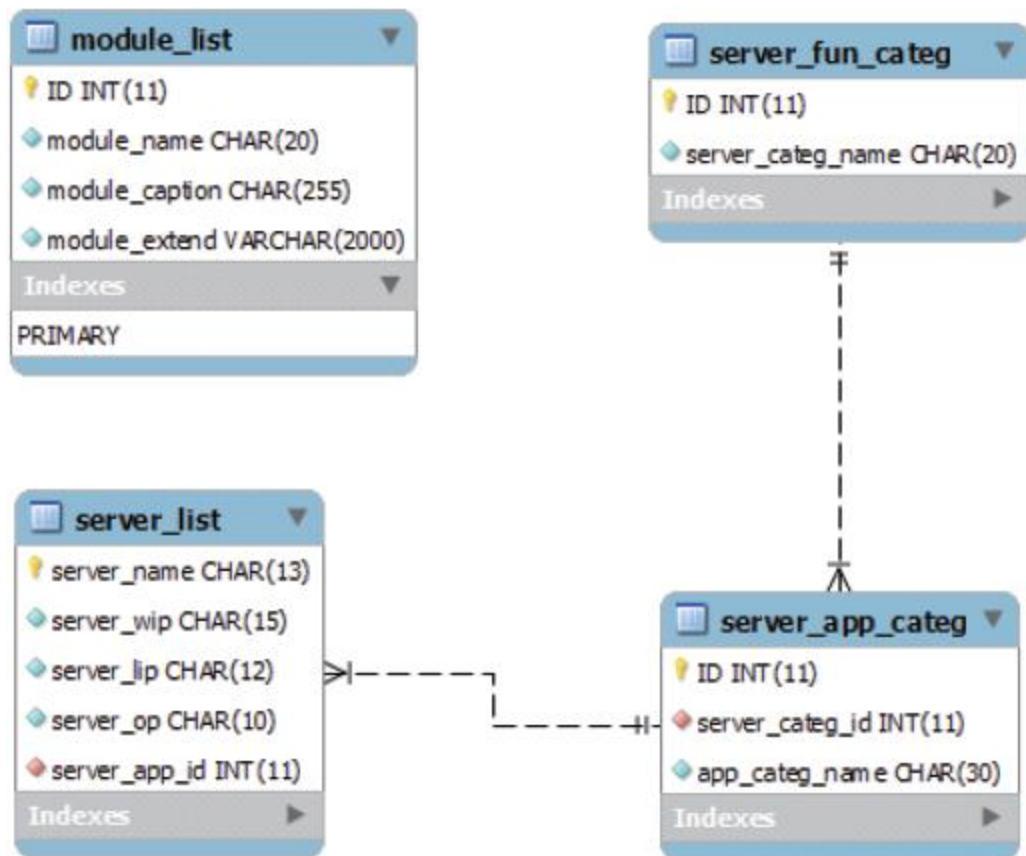


图13-3 数据库结构

数据库结构如下：  
 1. server\_list 表：  
 - 主键：server\_name  
 - 外键：server\_app\_id 指向 server\_app\_categ 表的主键 ID  
 2. server\_app\_categ 表：  
 - 主键：ID  
 - 外键：server\_categ\_id 指向 server\_fun\_categ 表的主键 ID  
 3. server\_fun\_categ 表：  
 - 主键：ID

## 13.4 ☐☐☐☐☐☐

### 13.4.1 六六六

```
OMServer[]Django-1.4.9[]nginx-1.5.9[]
uwsgi-2.0.4[]rpyc-3.2.3[]
[]
[]
[]13-1[]
```

□13-1 □□□□□□□□

角色	主机名	IP	环境说明
主控端	SN2013-08-020	192.168.1.20	Saltstack   Ansible   Func 主控端、rpc 服务器端
Web Server	SN2012-07-010	192.168.1.10	Django+uwsgi、rpc 客户端

## 13.4.2 六面体

OMServer  
Django  
Ansible  
Func  
rpyc  
Saltstack  
9~11  
rpyc

# 1 Django

192.168.1.10 SN2012-07-010

```
cd /home
```

```
mkdir -p /home/install/Django && cd /home/install/Django #■■■■■■■
```

```
mkdir -p /data/logs/ #uwsgi
```

---

## 1 pcre pcre Nginx HTTP Rewrite 8.34 OMServer

---

```
wget
ftp://ftp.csx.cam.ac.uk/pub/software/programming/pcre/pcre-
8.34.tar.gz

tar -zxvf pcre-8.34.tar.gz

cd pcre-8.34

./configure

make && make install

cd ..
```

---

## 2 Nginx Nginx HTTP 1.5.9

---

```
wget http://nginx.org/download/nginx-1.5.9.tar.gz

tar -zxvf nginx-1.5.9.tar.gz

cd nginx-1.5.9

./configure --user=nobody --group=nobody --
prefix=/usr/local/nginx --with-http_stub_status_module --
with-cc-opt='-O3' --with-cpu-opt=opteron

make && make install
```

```
cd ..
```

---

### 3 MySQL-python MySQL-python Python MySQL 1.2.3c1

---

```
yum install -y MySQL-python #yum

wget http://nchc.dl.sourceforge.net/project/mysql-
python/mysql-python/1.2.2/

tar -zxvf MySQL-python-1.2.2.tar.gz #

cd MySQL-python-1.2.2

python setup.py install

cd ..
```

---

### 4 uwsgi uwsgi C WSGI Python Web 2.0.4

---

```
wget http://projects.unbit.it/downloads/uwsgi-
2.0.4.tar.gz

tar -zxvf uwsgi-2.0.4.tar.gz

cd uwsgi-2.0.4

make

cp uwsgi /usr/bin
```

```
cd ..
```

---

## 5 Django Django Python Web 1.6.5 1.4.9

---

```
wget https://www.djangoproject.com/m/releases/1.4/Django-1.4.9.tar.gz
```

```
tar -zxvf Django-1.4.9.tar.gz
```

```
cd Django-1.4.9
```

```
python setup.py install
```

---

## 6 Nginx /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.conf server

---

```
server {
 listen 80
 server_name omserver.domain.com
 location / {
 uwsgi_pass 192.168.1.10:9000
 include uwsgi_params
 uwsgi_param UWSGI_CHDIR /data/www/OMserverweb
 uwsgi_param UWSGI_SCRIPT django_wsgi
```

```

 access_log off
 }

 location ^~ /static {

 root /data/www/OMserverweb

 }

 location ~* ^.+\.
 (mpg|avi|mp3|swf|zip|tgz|gz|rar|bz2|doc|xls|exe|ppt|txt
 |tar|mid|midi|wav|rtf|mpeg)$ {

 root /data/www/OMserverweb/static

 access_log off

 }

}

```

---

“omserver.domain.com”

“/data/www/OMserverweb”

7uwsgiuwsgi

/usr/local/nginx/conf/uwsgi.ini

---

```

[uwsgi]

socket = 0.0.0.0:9000 #

master = true #

pidfile = /usr/local/nginx/uwsgi.pid

processes = 8 #uwsgi

```

```
chdir = /data/www/OMserverweb #测试环境

pythonpath = /data/www

profiler=true

memory-report=true

enable-threads = true

logdate=true

limit-as=6048

daemonize=/data/logs/django.log
```

---

uwsginginx测试环境部署完成

---

```
/usr/bin/uwsgi --ini /usr/local/nginx/conf/uwsgi.ini

/usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx
```

---

http://omserver.domain.com4-4

Django+uwsgi测试环境

It worked!

Congratulations on your first Django-powered page.

Of course, you haven't actually done any work yet. Here's what to do next:

- If you plan to use a database, edit the DATABASES setting in `settings.py`.
- Start your first app by running `python manage.py startapp [appname]`.

You're seeing this message because you have `DEBUG = True` in your Django settings file and you haven't configured any URLs. Get to work!

## 13-4 Django

### 2 rpyc

rpyc Remote Python Call Python  
Socket  
3.3 rpyc 192.168.1.20  
SN2013-08-020 192.168.1.10 SN2012-07-010

---

```
wget https://pypi.python.org/packages/source/r/rpyc/rpyc-3.2.3.tar.gz --no-check-certificate
```

```
tar -zxvf rpyc-3.2.3.tar.gz
```

```
cd rpyc-3.2.3
```

```
python setup.py install
```

---

### 13.4.3

Django



# django-debug-toolbar

## Django

### 1 django-debug-toolbar

---

```
wget https://github.com/robhudson/django-debug-
toolbar/archive/master.zip

unzip master

cd django-debug-toolbar-master/

python setup.py install
```

---

### Django setting.py

---

```
INTERNAL_IPS = ('127.0.0.1', '192.168.1.101') #
IP

MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES = # MIDDLEWARE_CLASSES

...

 'debug_toolbar.middleware.DebugToolbarMiddleware'

INSTALLED_APPS = # INSTALLED_APPS

...

 'debug_toolbar'

}


TEMPLATE_DIRS = #TEMPLATE_DIRSpython

...

```

```
'/usr/lib/python2.6/site-packages/django_debug_toolbar-0.8.5-py2.6.egg/debug_toolbar/templates/'
```

debug\_toolbar  
debug\_tool  
debug\_toolbar  
13-5



Setting	Value
DEBUG_TOOLBAR_PANELS	('debug_toolbar.panels.version.VersionDebugPanel', 'debug_toolbar.panels.timer.TimerDebugPanel', 'debug_toolbar.panels.settings_vars.SettingsVarsDebugPanel', 'debug_toolbar.panels.headers.HeaderDebugPanel', 'debug_toolbar.panels.request_vars.RequestVarsDebugPanel', 'debug_toolbar.panels.template.TemplateDebugPanel', 'debug_toolbar.panels.sql.SQLDebugPanel', 'debug_toolbar.panels.signals.SignalDebugPanel', 'debug_toolbar.panels.logger.LoggingPanel')
USE_I18N	True
USE_THOUSAND_SEPARATOR	False
CSRF_COOKIE_SECURE	False
LANGUAGE_CODE	'en-us'
ROOT_URLCONF	'OMserverweb.urls'
MANAGERS	(('liutiansi', 'liutiansi@gmail.com'),)
BASE_DIR	'/data/www/OMserverweb'
DEFAULT_CHARSET	'utf-8'

Hide »

Versions  
Django 1.4.9

Time  
CPU: 4.00ms (27.75%)

Settings

HTTP Headers

Request Vars

Templates

SQL  
0 queries in 0.00ms

Signals

13-5 debug\_toolbar

2 Django reload

uwsgi "--touch-reload"  
-touch-reload"  
touch uwsgi reload  
--

# touch-reload Linux inotify

## 1

---

```
mkdir /data/www/OMserverweb/shell
shell

touch reload.set #reload.set

yum -y install inotify-tools #inotify

uwsgi"--touch-reload"

/usr/bin/uwsgi --ini "/usr/local/nginx/conf/*.ini" --
touch-reload "/data/www/OMserverweb/shell/reload.set"
```

---

## 2

---

```
vi /data/www/OMserverweb/shell/autoreload.sh

#/bin/sh

objectdir="/data/www/OMserverweb"

inotify"--exclude"

/usr/bin/inotifywait -mrq --exclude
"static|logs|shell|.swp|.swx|.pyc|.py|~" --timefmt
'%d/%m/%y %H%M' --format '%T %w%f' --event modify
delete|move|create|attrib ${objectdir} | while read files

do

#touch reload.netuwsgi

/bin/touch /data/www/OMserverweb/shell/reload.set
```

continue

done &

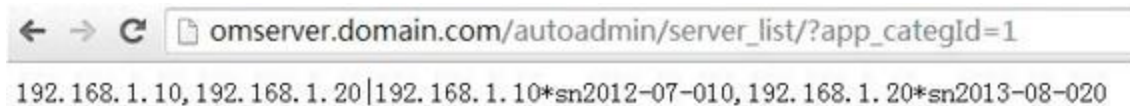
[illegible]

```
/data/www/OMserverweb/shell/autoreload.sh
```

## 13.5 数据库操作

### 13.5.1 数据库操作

OMServer 的 Web 页面 prototype.js 中  
Ajax 的 get 方法 Django 中  
HttpResponse 方法  
13-6 的 ID 为 app\_categId 为 1  
HttpResponse 方法  
数据库操作



### 13-6 数据库操作

数据库操作 13-7



## □13-7 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□

□/data/www/OMserverweb/autoadmin/view  
ws.py□

```
"""
```

```
=Return server IP list
```

```
=□□□□□□□□□□
```

```
"""
```

```

def server_list(request):
 ip=""
 ip_hostname=""
 if not 'app_categId' in request.GET:
 app_categId=""
 else:
 app_categId=request.GET['app_categId'] #过滤ID
 #ServerList=server_list过滤ID
 ServerListObj = ServerList.objects.filter
(server_app_id=app_categId)
 for e in ServerListObj:
 ip+=""+e.server_lip
 ip_hostname+=""+e.server_lip+"*"+e.server_name
 server_list_string=ip[1:]+"|"+ip_hostname[1:]
 # 192.168.1.10|192.168.1.20|192.168.1.10*sn2012-07-010\
 #192.168.1.20*sn2013-08-020|"IPHTML
<option>
 <option>
 #<option>value"*IP
 <option>
 return HttpResponse(server_list_string)

```

=Return module list





module\_run.py  
python module\_run.py

/data/www/OMserverweb/autoadmin/view  
ws.py

---

"""

= Run module

= rpyc.py

"""

def module\_run(request):

import rpyc

put\_string=""

if not 'ModuleID' in request.GET: #ModuleID  
Module\_Id=""

Module\_Id=""

else:

Module\_Id=request.GET['ModuleID']

put\_string+=Module\_Id+"@"

.....

try:

conn=rpyc.connect('192.168.1.20',11511) #rpyc  
11511

#rpyc Server login

conn.root.login



```
from cPickle import dumps

from rpyc import Service

from rpyc.utils.server import ThreadedServer

import logging

from libraries import *

from config import *

#=====

sysdir=os.path.abspath(os.path.dirname(__file__))

sys.path.append(os.sep.join
(sysdir,'modules/'+AUTO_PLATFORM))

class ManagerService(Service):

 #login=====rpyc" exposed_"=====

 # login

 def exposed_login(self,user,passwd):

 if user=="0Muser" and
passwd=="KJS23o4ij09gHF734iuh sdfhkGYSihoiwhj38u4h":

 self.Checkout_pass=True #===== "True"

=====

 #

 else:

 self.Checkout_pass=False

 def exposed_Runcommands(self,get_string):

 logging.basicConfig(level=logging.DEBUG #=====

)

 format='%asctime[s] [%levelname] %'
```

```

message['s']

filename=sys.path[0]+' /logs/omsys.log'

filemode='a'

#

try

 if self.Checkout_pass==True

 return tencode["User verify failed"]

SECRET_KEY

 except

 return tencode["Invalid Login"]+SECRET_KEY

rpyc Client get_string tdecode

"@@"

 self.get_string_array=tdecode.get_string

SECRET_KEY.split['@@']

 self.ModuleId=self.get_string_array[0] #ID

 self.Hosts=self.get_string_array[1] #

 sys_param_array=[] #

 for i in range(2*len(self.get_string_array)-1)

 sys_param_array.append

[self.get_string_array[i]

 #ID "Mid_" + ID "Mid_1001.py"

 mid="Mid_"+self.ModuleId

 importstring = "from "+mid+" import Modulehandle"

 try

 exec importstring

```

```

 except
 return tencode(u"module\\"+mid+u"\ does not
exist Please add
it"SECRET_KEY

#

Runobj=Modulehandle[self.ModuleIdself.Hosts
sys_param_array

Runmessages=Runobj.run

#FuncAnsibleSaltstack

if AUTO_PLATFORM=="func"

 if type(Runmessages) == dict

 returnString = func_transform(Runmessages
self.Hosts

 else

 returnString = str(Runmessages).strip

 elif AUTO_PLATFORM=="ansible"

 if type(Runmessages) == dict

 returnString = ansible_transform
(Runmessagesself.Hosts

 else

 returnString = str(Runmessages).strip

 elif AUTO_PLATFORM=="saltstack"

 if type(Runmessages) == dict

 returnString = saltstack_transform
(Runmessagesself.Hosts

```

```

else
 returnString = str(Runmessages.strip)

#rpyc Client
return tencode(returnString,SECRET_KEY)

s=ThreadedServer(ManagerService,port=11511)
auto_register=False

s.start() #rpyc

```

---

```

#####
#####OMServer#####base64.b64encode#####
base64.b64decode#####RC4#####
#####OMServer#####
tencode#####dencode#####
#####settings.py#####
SECRET_KEY#####rpyc#####login#####
#####

```

/home/test/OMServer/libraries.py

---

```

-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

#!/usr/bin/env python

import random
import base64

from hashlib import sha1

#RC4
def crypt(data, key)

```

```

x = 0

box = range(256)

for i in range(256):
 x = (x + box[i] + ord(key[i % len(key)])) % 256
 box[i], box[x] = box[x], box[i]

x = y = 0

out = []

for char in data:
 x = (x + 1) % 256
 y = (y + box[x]) % 256
 box[x], box[y] = box[y], box[x]
 out.append(chr(ord(char) ^ box[(box[x] + box[y]) %
256]))

return ''.join(out)

#RC4 encryption with random salt and final
encoding

def tencode(data, key, encode=base64.b64encode,
salt_length=16):
 """RC4 encryption with random salt and final
encoding"""
 salt = ''

 for n in range(salt_length):
 salt += chr(random.randrange(256))

 data = salt + crypt(data, sha1(key + salt).digest)

 if encode:

```

```

 data = encode(data)

 return data

#RC4解密data和key
def tdecode(data, key, decode=base64.b64decode):
 salt_length=16

 if decode:

 data = decode(data)

 salt = data[:salt_length]

 return crypt(data[salt_length], sha1(key +
salt).digest)

```

---

### 13.5.3 数据交互

OMServer数据交互过程如下：

1. 数据交互

数据交互过程如下：

HTML数据交互过程如下：

“”

HTML数据交互过程如下：

namevalueOMServer

name

“sys\_param\_1”“sys\_param\_2”

“”

13-8



模块名称ID功能说明ID支持HTML  
13-9重启进程服务ID“1007”

添加功能模块

模块名称:

重启进程服务

功能说明:

[<b>功能说明</b>]<br> 重启目标服务器指定的进程或服务

"支持HTML"

模块扩展:

进程服务名称:

<select name="sys\_param\_1" id="sys\_param\_1">

<option value="resin" selected>resin</option>

<option value="nginx">nginx</option>

<option value="haproxy">haproxy</option>

<option value="apache">apache</option>

<option value="mysql">mysql</option>

<option value="lighttpd">lighttpd</option>

</select>

\* 系统支持两个表单扩展参数，ID命名约定为"sys\_param\_1"、"sys\_param\_2"

提交

返回

图13-8 添加功能模块



## 图13-9 添加功能模块

### 2. 模块逻辑编写

模块逻辑编写主要涉及3个Python模块：Saltstack、Ansible、Func。其中，API模块主要负责与OMServer进行交互，而modules模块则主要负责与服务器进行交互。图13-10展示了modules模块的逻辑流程。其中，Mid\_为模块ID，ID为模块ID。

```

[root@SN2013-08-020 OMServer]# tree modules/
modules/
├── ansible
│ ├── __init__.py
│ ├── Mid_1001.py
│ ├── Mid_1002.py
│ ├── Mid_1003.py
│ ├── Mid_1004.py
│ ├── Mid_1005.py
│ ├── Mid_1006.py
│ ├── Mid_1007.py
│ └── Public_lib.py
├── func
│ ├── __init__.py
│ ├── Mid_1001.py
│ ├── Mid_1002.py
│ ├── Mid_1003.py
│ ├── Mid_1004.py
│ ├── Mid_1005.py
│ ├── Mid_1006.py
│ ├── Mid_1007.py
│ └── Public_lib.py
└── saltstack
 ├── __init__.py
 ├── Mid_1001.py
 ├── Mid_1002.py
 ├── Mid_1003.py
 ├── Mid_1004.py
 ├── Mid_1005.py
 ├── Mid_1006.py
 ├── Mid_1007.py
 └── Public_lib.py

```

### 13-10 配置管理

配置管理是指通过配置管理工具来管理系统的配置信息，包括配置文件的生成、分发、更新等。

配置管理工具通常包括配置文件的生成、分发、更新等功能。

“AUTO\_PLATFORM”配置管理工具

“ansible”“saltstack”“func”“SECRET\_KEY”配置管理工具

```
SECRET_KEY=modules/
|ansible|saltstack|func|/Public_lib.py
API
/home/test/OMServer/config.py
```

---

```
-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
AUTO_PLATFORM = "saltstack" #SaltstackAnsible
Func
```

```
#setting.pySECRET_KEY
```

```
SECRET_KEY = "ctmj#&8hrgow^sj$ejt@9fzsmh_o-
byt5jmg=e3#foya6u"
```

---

```
Modulehandle
__init__
IDrunAPI
“”3

```

```
1AnsibleID“1007”
```

```
Ansiblecommand
copy
```

```
/home/test/OMServer/modules/ansible/Mi
d_1007.py
```

---

```

-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

from Public_lib import *

######

class Modulehandle:

 def __init__(self,moduleid,hosts=sys_param_row #
 #####

 self.hosts = ""

 self.Runresult = ""

 self.moduleid = moduleid #ID

 self.sys_param_array= sys_param_row ######

 self.hosts=target_host,hosts,"IP" ######“IP”
IP“SN”

 ######

 def run(self)

 try: ######

 commonname=str(self.sys_param_array[0])

 if commonname=="resin":

 self.command="/etc/init.d/resin restart"

 elif commonname=="nginx":

 self.command="/etc/init.d/nginx restart"

 elif commonname=="haproxy":

 self.command="/etc/init.d/haproxy restart"

 elif commonname=="apache":

 self.command="/etc/init.d/httpd restart"

```

```

elif commonname=="mysql":
 self.command="/etc/init.d/mysql restart"
elif commonname=="lighttpd":
 self.command="/etc/init.d/lighttpd restart"
#AnsibleAPIcommand
self.Runresult = ansible.runner.Runner(
 pattern=self.hosts forks=forks
 module_name="command"
 module_args=self.command).run()
 if len(self.Runresult['dark']) == 0 and len
 self.Runresult['contacted']) == 0
 return "No hosts foundansible"
except Exception:
 return str(e)
return self.Runresult #

```

---

## 2SaltstackID“1007”

Saltstackcmd  
“cmd.run”“cp.get\_file”

/home/test/OMServer/modules/saltstack/  
Mid\_1007.py

---

```

def run(self):
 try:
 client = salt.client.LocalClient()

 #SaltstackAPIcmd.run()

 self.Runresult = client.cmd
[self.hosts['cmd.run'][self.command]\
expr_form='list'

 if len(self.Runresult) == 0:

 return "No hosts foundsaltstack"

 except Exception:
 return str(e)

 return self.Runresult #

```

---

3FuncID“1007”

Func  
client.command.run  
client.copyfile.copyfile

/home/test/OMServer/modules/func/Mid\_1007.py

---

```

def run(self):
 try:
 client = fc.Overlord(self.hosts)

.....

Func API command.run
 commonname=str(self.sys_param_array[0])
 self.Runresult=client.command.run(self.command)

 except Exception as e:
 return str(e)

 return self.Runresult #

=====

=====

cd /home/test/OMServer

python OMservermain.py &

=====

http://omserver.domain.com
13-11

```





图13-11 查看进程运行



图13-12 RC4加密解密

<http://www.snip2code.com/Snippet/27937/Blockout-encryption-decryption-methods-p>

## 14 Linux

Linux is a free and open-source operating system kernel. It is the foundation for many Linux-based operating systems, including Ubuntu, Debian, and CentOS. Linux is known for its stability, security, and flexibility. It is widely used in servers, supercomputers, and embedded systems. The Linux community is large and active, providing support and updates for the kernel and various software packages. Linux is a key component of the cloud computing infrastructure and is used by many large organizations and governments.

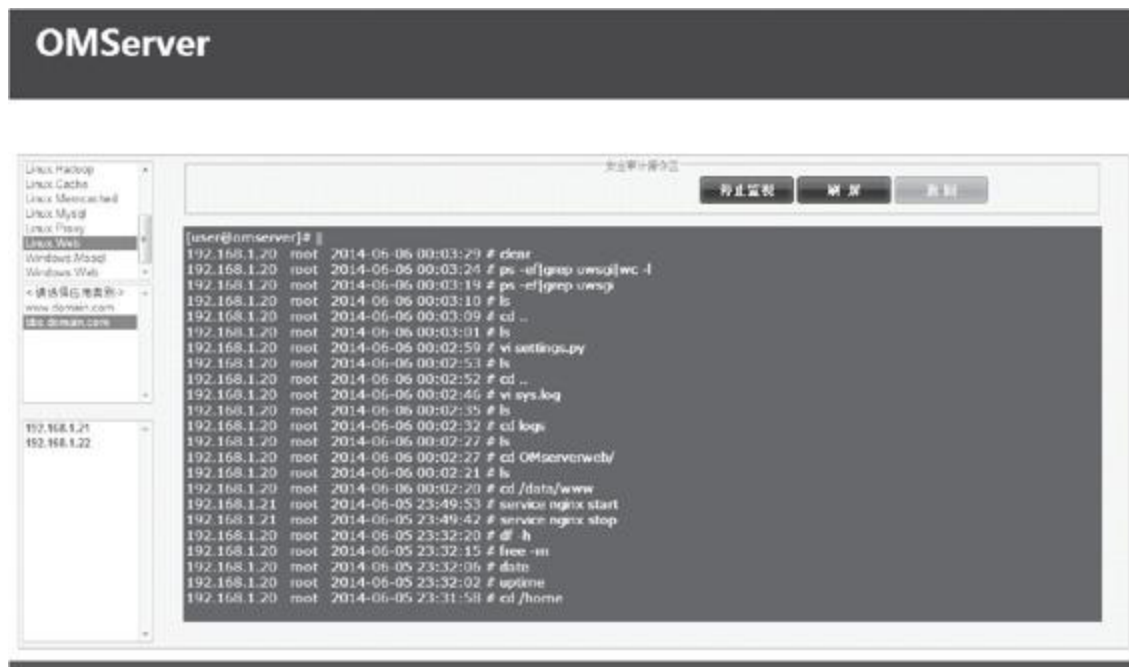
OMServer Linux

## 14.1 六六六六六六

```

OMServerLinux
Linux
Linuxhistory
/etc/profilehistory
Python
OMServer
14-1

```



□14-1    □□□□□□

## 14.2 系统架构

OMServer是一个基于B/S架构的Agent管理系统，它采用prototype.js作为前端框架，14-2

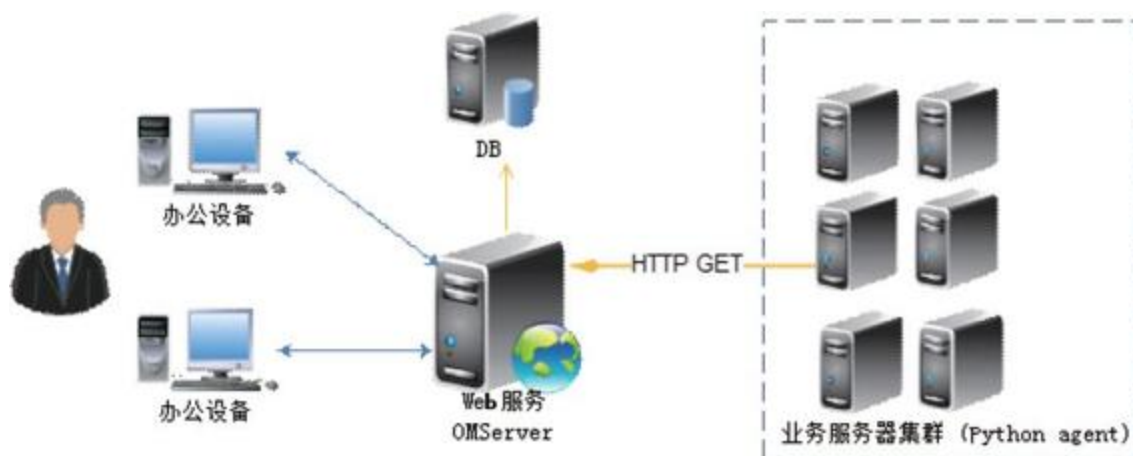


图14-2 系统架构

图14-2展示了OMServer的系统架构。OMServer是一个基于B/S架构的Agent管理系统，它采用prototype.js作为前端框架，14-2 Python作为后端语言。OMServer通过cgi接口与业务服务器集群（Python agent）进行通信。

14.3 数据库

14.3.1 数据库

数据库表名OMServer  
server\_history  
server\_listIP

- server\_history
- server\_list

14.3.2 数据库

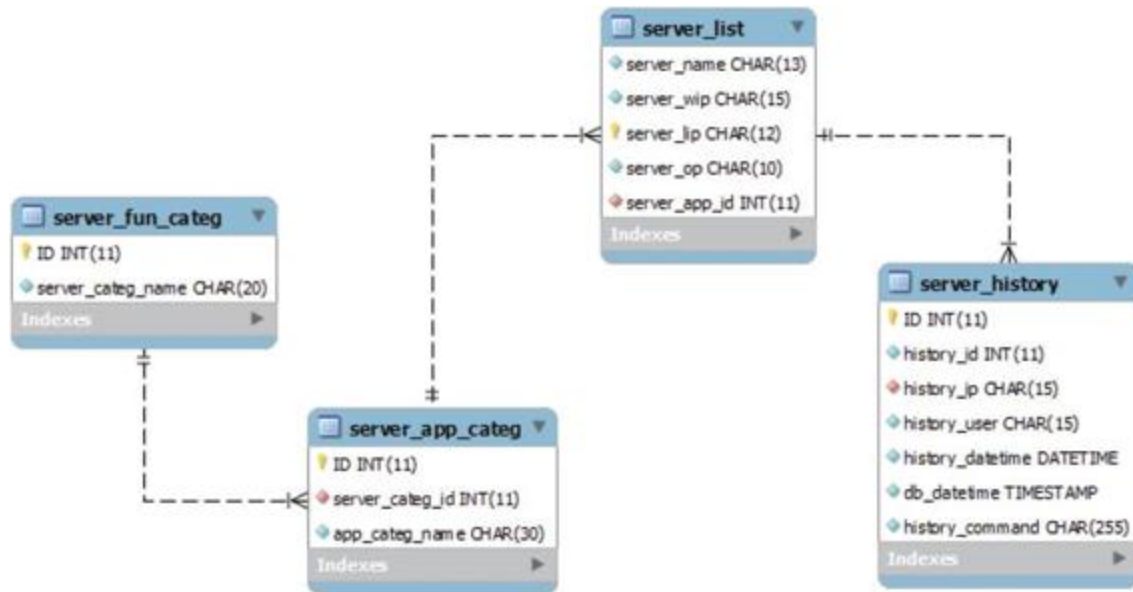
server\_list

字段名	数据类型	默认值	允许非空	自动递增	备注
server_name	char(13)		NO		主机名称
server_wip	char(15)		NO		主机外网 IP
server_lip	char(12)		NO		主机内网 IP
server_op	char(10)		NO		主机操作系统
server_app_id	int(11)		NO		服务应用分类 ID

server\_history

字段名	数据类型	默认值	允许非空	自动递增	备注
ID	int(11)		NO	是	主键 ID
history_id	int(11)		NO		事件 ID
history_ip	char(15)		NO		事件 IP 地址
history_user	char(15)		NO		事件用户名
history_datetime	datetime		NO		事件时间
db_datetime	timestamp	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	NO		入库时间
history_command	char(255)		NO		事件命令

OMServer server\_list  
 server\_history  
 server\_history history\_ip  
 server\_list server\_ip 14-3  
 14-3



14-3

## 14.4 环境搭建

### 14.4.1 环境搭建

环境搭建需要三台虚拟机，分别安装OMServer、App、Web Server。Agent使用Python环境。14-1

14-1 环境搭建

角色	主机名	IP	环境说明
WEBServer	SN2012-07-010	192.168.1.10	Django+uwsgi+MySQL 环境
AppServer	SN2012-07-021	192.168.1.21	Python 2.4 或以上
AppServer	SN2012-07-022	192.168.1.22	Python 2.4 或以上

### 14.4.2 环境搭建

环境搭建需要三台虚拟机，分别安装profile、Python、Agent。

1. 环境搭建

Linux profile history 环境变量  
history 环境变量  
PROMPT\_COMMAND 环境变量

---

```
vi /etc/profile
```

```
环境变量
```

```

#add by OMAudit

export HISTFILE=$HOME/.bash_history #history
export HISTSIZE=1200 #history
export HISTFILESIZE=1200 #.bash_history
export HISTCONTROL=ignoredups #
export HISTTIMEFORMAT="\`whoami` %F %T " # history
"root 2014-06-05 23:32:16 free -m"
PROMPT_COMMAND bash
"history -a" history histfiles "history -c"
"history -r" histfiles history
"/home/test/OMAAudit/OMAAudit_agent.py $history 1" $
OMAuditmain.py
export PROMPT_COMMAND="history -a history -c history -
r"/home/test/OMAAudit/ OMAudit_agent.py $history 1'
shopt -s histappend #HISTFILE
typeset -r PROMPT_COMMAND #
typeset -r HISTTIMEFORMAT

```

---

“source/etc/profile”  
profile

2



Linux "\$history  
1"OMServerconfig.py  
agent

/home/test/OMAudit/config.py

---

```
-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
Net_driver = "eth0" #IP
```

```
OMServer_address = "omserver.domain.com" #OMServer

```

```
Connect_TimeOut = 3 #
```

---

OMAudit\_agent.pyagent  
httpplibHTTP

/home/test/OMAudit/OMAudit\_agent.py

---

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
#coding:utf-8
```

```
import sys
```

```
import socket
```

```
import fcntl
```

```
import struct
```

```
import logging
```

```

from config import *

import urllib,httplib

socket.setdefaulttimeout=Connect_TimeOut #Socket
HTTP

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.DEBUG #

 format='%asctimes [%levelname] %message'
s'

 filename=sys.path[0]+'/omsys.log'

 filemode='a'

#history 16"173 root 2014-06-
07 220556 ls"

if len(sys.argv)<6

 logging.error('History not configured in
/etc/profile')

 sys.exit()

def get_local_ip(ethname) #IP

 try

 sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET
socket.SOCK_DGRAM

 addr = fcntl.ioctl(sock.fileno(), 0x8915
struct.pack('256s', ethname)

 return socket.inet_ntoa addr[20:24]

 except Exception,e

 logging.error('get localhost IP address error'+str
e

 return "127.0.0.1"

```

```

def pull_history(http_get_param="" #

 try

 #OMServerHTTP

 http_client =httplib.HTTPConnection
 OMServer_address 80 timeout= Connect_TimeOut

 http_client.request("GET" http_get_param #
GET

 response =http_client.getresponse #HTTP

 if response.status == 200 #HTTP 200

 logging.error('response http status error'+str
 response.status

 sys.exit

 http_content=response.read().strip #
"OK"

 if http_content == "OK"

 logging.error('response http content
error'+strhttp_content

 sys.exit

 except Exception e

 logging.error('connection django-cgi server
error'+stre

 sys.exit

 finally

 if http_client

 http_client.close

 else

```

```

 logging.error('connection django-cgi server
unknown error.')

 sys.exit()

Sysip = get_local_ip()Net_driver() #获取IP
SysUser = sys.argv[2] #history用户名
History_Id = sys.argv[1] #history ID
History_date = sys.argv[3] #history 日期
History_time = sys.argv[4] #history 时间
History_command = ""

for i in range(5, len(sys.argv)): #history 命令

 History_command+= sys.argv[i]+" "

#构造HTTP GET请求url
s= "/omaudit/omaudit_pull/
history_id="+History_Id+"&history_ip="+Sysip+"&history_user
="+SysUser+ \

"&history_datetime="+History_date+urlib.quote(" "
+History_time+"&history_com

mand="+urlib.quote(History_command.strip())

pull_history(s) #拉取历史

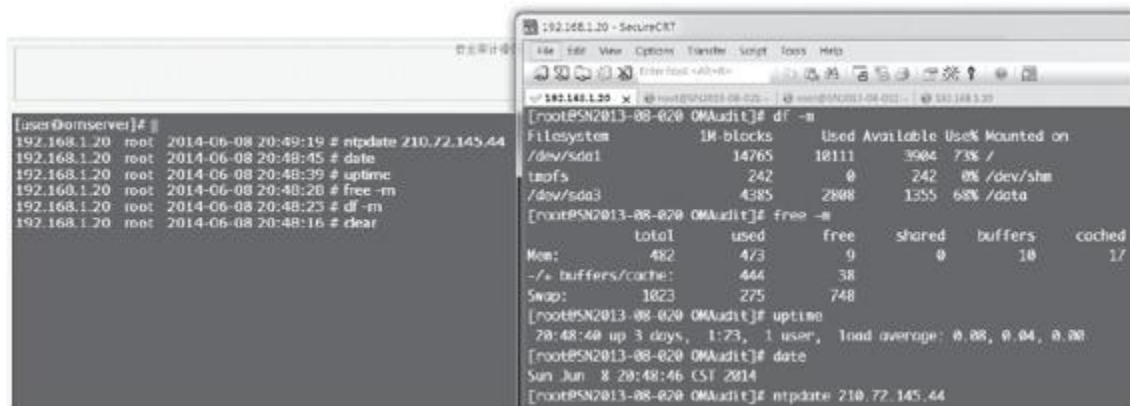
```

“/home/test/OMAudit/OMAudit\_agent.py”  
chmod 777 agent  
SSH Linux shell  
14-4

---

```
chmod +x/home/test/OMAudit/OMAudit_agent.py
```

---



The image shows two terminal windows. The left window, titled 'user@omserver', displays a series of commands and their outputs: 'ntpdate 210.72.145.44', 'date', 'uptime', 'free -m', and 'clear'. The right window, titled '192.168.1.20 - SecureCRT', shows the output of 'df -h' and 'free -m' commands. The 'df -h' output shows disk usage for /dev/sda1, tmpfs, and /dev/sda3. The 'free -m' output shows memory usage for Mem, buffers/cache, and Swap.

```
[user@omserver]#
192.168.1.20 root 2014-06-08 20:49:19 # ntpdate 210.72.145.44
192.168.1.20 root 2014-06-08 20:48:45 # date
192.168.1.20 root 2014-06-08 20:48:39 # uptime
192.168.1.20 root 2014-06-08 20:48:28 # free -m
192.168.1.20 root 2014-06-08 20:48:23 # df -h
192.168.1.20 root 2014-06-08 20:48:16 # clear

[root@PSN2013-08-020 OMAudit]# df -h
Filesystem 1K-blocks Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda1 14765 10111 3904 73% /
tmpfs 242 0 242 0% /dev/shm
/dev/sda3 4385 2808 1355 68% /data
[root@PSN2013-08-020 OMAudit]# free -m
 total used free shared buffers cached
Mem: 482 473 9 0 10 17
-/+ buffers/cache: 464 38
Swap: 1023 275 748
[root@PSN2013-08-020 OMAudit]# uptime
20:48:40 up 3 days, 1:23, 1 user, load average: 0.08, 0.04, 0.00
[root@PSN2013-08-020 OMAudit]# date
Sun Jun 8 20:48:46 CST 2014
[root@PSN2013-08-020 OMAudit]# ntpdate 210.72.145.44
```

14-4

## 14.5 数据库应用

### 14.5.1 Django

在OMServer中安装Web应用，使用Django框架，创建应用App，并运行App。

---

```
cd /data/www/OMserverweb

python manage.py startapp omaudit
```

---

在omaudit应用中创建urls.py文件，定义App的URL。

---

```
from django.conf.urls.defaults import *

urlpatterns = patterns('omaudit.views',
 (r'^$', 'index'),
 (r'omaudit_pull/$', 'omaudit_pull'), # omaudit_pull
 (r'omaudit_run/$', 'omaudit_run'), # omaudit_run
)
```

---

在App中创建models.py文件，定义数据库模型。

```

from django.db import models

Create your models here.

class ServerHistory(models.Model):

 id = models.IntegerField(primary_key=True)
 db_column='ID' # Field name made lowercase.

 history_id = models.IntegerField()

 history_ip = models.CharField(max_length=45)

 history_user = models.CharField(max_length=45)

 history_datetime = models.DateTimeField()

 db_datetime = models.DateTimeField()

 history_command = models.CharField(max_length=765)

 class Meta:

 db_table = u'server_history'

```

---

python manage.py  
inspectdb --models

settings.py App

---

```

INSTALLED_APPS = (

... ..

 # 'django.contrib.admindocs'

 'public'

 'autoadmin'

```

```
'omaudit' #App
```

## 14.5.2

omaudit\_run omaudit\_pull

1 omaudit\_run

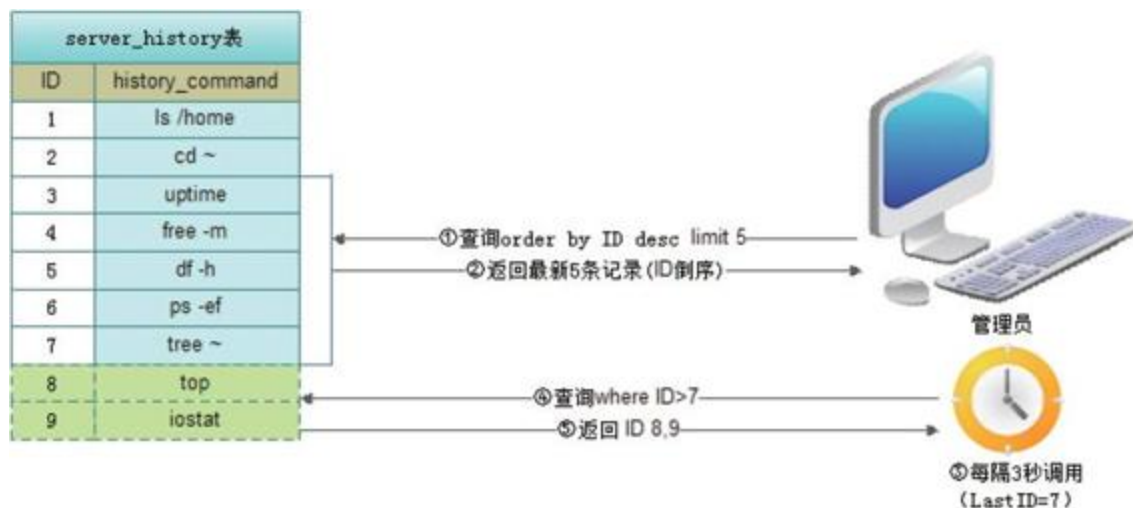
JavaScript

setInterval ID

5 LastID ID

LastID "ID>LastID"

14-5



14-5



# omaudit\_run

```
"""
=====

=
"""

def omaudit_run(request):

 if not 'LastID' in request.GET: #
 LastID=""

 else:

 LastID=request.GET['LastID']

 if not 'hosts' in request.GET: #
 Hosts=""

 else:

 Hosts=request.GET['hosts']

 ServerHistory_string=""

 host_array=target_host+Hosts+"IP".split(' ') #
 target_host+Hosts+IP

 if LastID=="0": #
 if Hosts=="": #
 host_array=""

 #

 ServerHistoryObj = ServerHistory.objects \
 .order_by('-id')[0:5]

 else:
```

```

 ServerHistoryObj = ServerHistory.objects \
 .filter(history_ip__in=host_array).order_by('-
id'[][5]
 else
 if Hosts=="
 ServerHistoryObj = ServerHistory.objects \
 .filter(id__gt=LastID).order_by('-id'
 else
 ServerHistoryObj = ServerHistory.objects \
 .filter(id__gt=LastID
history_ip__in=host_array).order_by('-id'
 lastid=""
 i=0
 for e in ServerHistoryObj: #
 if i==0
 lastid=e.id
 ServerHistory_string+="

```



```

 history_ip=request.GET['history_ip']
 history_user=request.GET['history_user']
 history_datetime=request.GET['history_datetime']
 history_command=request.GET['history_command']

 historyobj = ServerHistory(history_id=history_id
\ #插入insert

 history_ip=history_ip \
 history_user=history_user \
 history_datetime=history_datetime \
 history_command=history_command

 try

 historyobj.save

 except Exception,e

 return HttpResponse("服务器异常")+str(e

 Response_result="OK" #“OK”成功

 return HttpResponse(Response_result

else

 return HttpResponse("服务器异常")

```

---

欢迎来到Linux

## 15 网络层路由协议

网络层路由协议是在网络层实现路由选择的协议。它负责将数据包从源地址转发到目的地址。网络层路由协议可以分为静态路由协议和动态路由协议两大类。静态路由协议是由网络管理员手动配置路由表的协议，如RIP、OSPF等。动态路由协议是由路由器自动学习路由信息的协议，如RIP、OSPF、BGP等。BGP（边界网关协议）是一种动态路由协议，用于在互联网上路由数据包。它通过建立对等体（peer）来交换路由信息，并根据路由信息选择最佳路径。BGP协议支持多种路由策略，如路由聚合、路由过滤等。BGP协议还支持多种路由属性，如AS\_PATH、NEXT\_HOP等。BGP协议在互联网中起着至关重要的作用，是互联网能够正常运行的基础。

## 15.1 业务质量监控

业务质量监控是Web性能监控的重要组成部分，主要监控DNS、HTTP、HTTPS、TCP、UDP、ICMP等协议的连接、响应时间、吞吐量、丢包率等指标。常用的业务质量监控工具包括RRDTOOL、NMON、Icmping、Netstat、Wireshark等。本章将介绍业务质量监控的基本概念、常用工具及配置方法。

### 业务质量监控



15-1 业务质量监控

## 15.2 部署环境

部署环境包括以下几个方面：  
1. Python+pycurl 用于连接 MySQL 数据库。  
2. rrdtool 用于读写 MySQL 数据库。  
3. RRDTOOL 用于 Python+rrdtool 的部署。  
4. Web 服务器：Django+MySQL+rrdtool。  
5. Nginx+uwsgi 用于 Web 服务器的部署。  
6. 15-2

15-2 部署环境包括以下几个方面：  
1. MySQL 数据库。  
2. rrdtool update 用于读写 MySQL 数据库。  
3. Web 服务器。  
4. 15-2

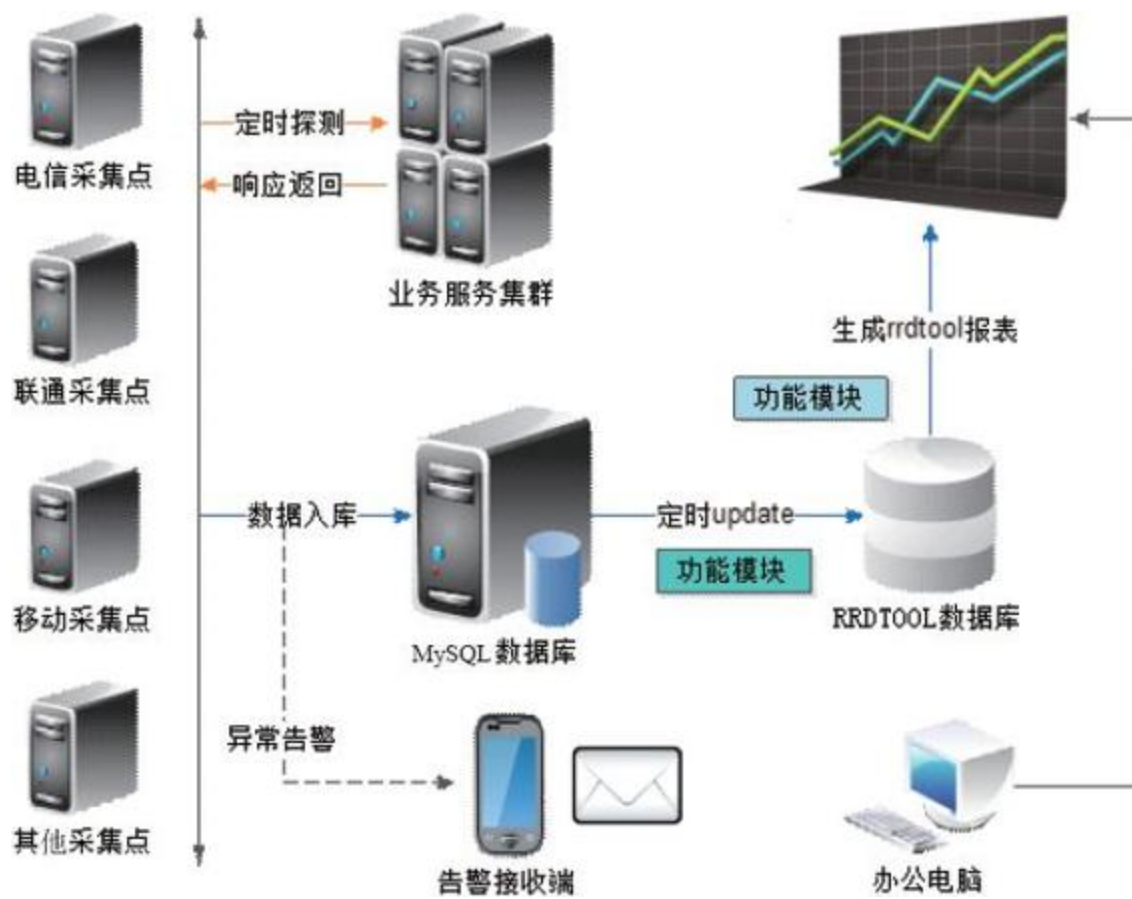


图15-2 网络监控系统



15.3 数据库表

15.3.1 主机信息表

该表用于记录主机信息。  
webmonitor\_hostinfo  
webmonitor\_monitordata  
webmonitor\_monitordata\_FID  
该表用于记录主机信息。

- webmonitor\_hostinfo
- webmonitor\_monitordata

15.3.2 告警记录表

webmonitor\_hostinfo

段名	数据类型	默认值	允许非空	自动递增	备注
ID	int(11)		NO	是	业务 ID
AppName	char(20)		NO		业务名称
URL	char(100)		NO		探测 URL
IDC	char(10)		NO		探测点
Alarmtype	char(10)		NO		告警类型
Alarmconditions	char(20)		NO		告警条件

webmonitor\_monitordata

字段名	数据类型	默认值	允许非空	自动递增	备注
ID	int(11)		NO	是	探测结果 ID
FID	int(11)		NO		业务 ID
NAMELOOKUP_TIME	double		NO		DNS 解析时间
CONNECT_TIME	double		NO		建立连接时间
PRETRANSFER_TIME	double		NO		准备传输时间
STARTTRANSFER_TIME	double		NO		开始传输时间
TOTAL_TIME	double		NO		传输总时间
HTTP_CODE	char(80)		NO		HTTP 状态或异常信息
SIZE_DOWNLOAD	int(6)		NO		下载数据包大小
HEADER_SIZE	smallint(6)		NO		HTTP 头大小
REQUEST_SIZE	smallint(6)		NO		请求包大小
CONTENT_LENGTH_DOWNLOAD	smallint(6)		NO		下载内容长度
SPEED_DOWNLOAD	int(6)		NO		下载速度
DATETIME	int(11)		NO		探测时间
MARK	enum('0','1')		NO		更新 RRDTOOL 标记

### 15.3.3 数据库

图 15-3 数据库 EER 模型图

webmonitor\_monitordata 表 FID 为外键，关联 webmonitor\_hostinfo 表 ID。webmonitor\_monitordata 表为 InnoDB 引擎，主键为 ID。

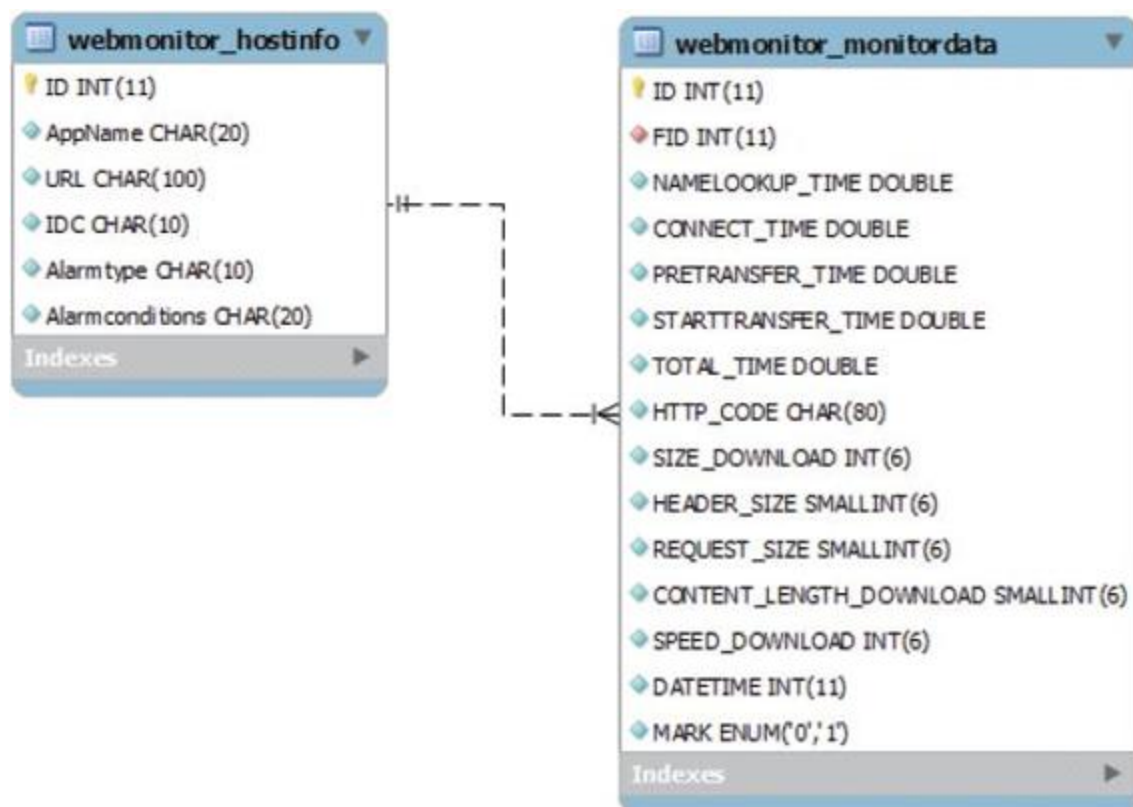


图15-3 数据库表结构

## 15.4 环境部署

### 15.4.1 环境部署

环境部署是指将系统所需的软件、硬件、网络等资源进行配置和安装，以确保系统能够正常运行。本章将介绍环境部署的步骤和注意事项。

#### 15-1 环境部署

角色	主机名	IP	环境说明
Web Server	SN2012-07-010	192.168.1.10	Django+uwsgi+rrdtool+MySQL 环境
rrdtool 作业	SN2012-07-010	192.168.1.10	Python 2.6+rrdtool
数据采集 (电信)	SN2013-08-020	192.168.1.20	Python 2.6+pycurl
数据采集 (联通)	SN2013-08-021	192.168.1.21	Python 2.6+pycurl

### 15.4.2 环境部署

环境部署是指将系统所需的软件、硬件、网络等资源进行配置和安装，以确保系统能够正常运行。本章将介绍环境部署的步骤和注意事项。

环境部署是指将系统所需的软件、硬件、网络等资源进行配置和安装，以确保系统能够正常运行。本章将介绍环境部署的步骤和注意事项。

/data/detector/config.py

```
-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
#MySQL数据库
```

```
DBNAME='WebMonitor'
```

```
DBUSER='webmonitor_user'

DBPASSWORD='SKJDH3745tgDTS'

DBHOST='192.168.1.10'

配置数据库连接

settings.py 中的IDC={'ct':' ','cnc':' ','cmcc':' '}

“ct”配置数据库连接“cnc”配置数据库连接“cmcc”配置数据库连接

IDC="ct"

#配置数据库连接

CONNECTTIMEOUT = 5

#配置数据库连接

TIMEOUT = 10

#配置数据库连接

MAILTO="user1@domain.com user2@domain.com"

#配置数据库连接

MOBILETO="136****3463"
```

---

```
runmonitor.py
pycurl.setopt(HTTPREQUEST,getinfo,HTTPresponse)
/data/detector/runmonitor.py
```

---

.....

```
Curlobj = pycurl.Curl() # Curl()

Curlobj.setopt(Curlobj.URL, url) # URL

setopt() default 2.4

Curlobj.setopt(Curlobj.CONNECTTIMEOUT, CONNECTTIMEOUT)

Curlobj.setopt(Curlobj.TIMEOUT, TIMEOUT)

Curlobj.setopt(Curlobj.NOPROGRESS, 0)

Curlobj.setopt(Curlobj.FOLLOWLOCATION, 1)

Curlobj.setopt(Curlobj.MAXREDIRS, 5)

Curlobj.setopt(Curlobj.OPT_FILETIME, 1)

Curlobj.setopt(Curlobj.NOPROGRESS, 1)

bodyfile = open(os.path.dirname(os.path.realpath(__file__))
+ "_body", "wb")

Curlobj.setopt(Curlobj.WRITEDATA, bodyfile)

Curlobj.perform()

bodyfile.close()

getinfo() default 2.4

self.NAMELOOKUP_TIME=Decimal(str(round(Curlobj.getinfo()
Curlobj.NAMELOOKUP_TIME) 2))

self.CONNECT_TIME=Decimal(str(round(Curlobj.getinfo()
Curlobj.CONNECT_TIME)2))

self.PRETRANSFER_TIME=Decimal(str(round(Curlobj.getinfo()
Curlobj.PRETRANSFER_TIME)2))

self.STARTTRANSFER_TIME=Decimal(str(round(Curlobj.getinfo()
Curlobj.STARTTRANSFER_TIME)2))
```

```

self.TOTAL_TIME = Decimal(str(round(Curlobj.getinfo
Curlobj.TOTAL_TIME*2)))

self.HTTP_CODE = Curlobj.getinfo(Curlobj.HTTP_CODE)

.....

```

---

crontab 5

---

```

*/5 * * * * /usr/bin/python /data/detector/runmonitor.py >
/dev/null 2>&1

```

---

### 15.4.3 rrdtool

rrdtool MySQL rrdtool  
rrdtool  
webmonitor\_monitordata MARK '0'  
rrdtool.updatev rrdtool  
MARK '1' rrdtool rrdtool  
rrdtool Web Server

/data/www/Servermonitor/webmonitor/up  
daterrd.py

---

```

def updateRRD(self,rowobj): #rrd
 if str(rowobj["HTTP_CODE"])=="200": #HTTP200
 "1"
 unavailablevalue=0

```

```

else
 unavailablevalue=1

 FID=rowobj["FID"]

 time_rrdpath=RRDPATH+'/'+str(self.getURL[FID]
+'/' +str[FID]+'_'+'\

 str(self.rrdtype[0])+'.rrd' #rrdtool
rrdtool

 download_rrdpath=RRDPATH+'/'+str(self.getURL[FID]
+'/' +str[FID]+'_'+'\

 str(self.rrdtype[1])+'.rrd'

 unavailable_rrdpath=RRDPATH+'/'+str(self.getURL
[FID]+'/' +str[FID]+'_'+'\

 str(self.rrdtype[2])+'.rrd'

 try #MySQLrrd

 rrdtool.updatevtime_rrdpath'%s%s%s%s%s
%s' %str(rowobj["DATETIME"])\

 str(rowobj["NAMELOOKUP_TIME"])+str
 rowobj["CONNECT_TIME"]+str(rowobj["PRETRANSFER_TIME"])+
 str(rowobj["STARTTRANSFER_TIME"])+str
 rowobj["TOTAL_TIME"]

 rrdtool.updatevdownload_rrdpath'%s%s' %str
 rowobj ["DATETIME"]\

 str(rowobj["SPEED_DOWNLOAD"])

 rrdtool.updatevunavailable_rrdpath'%s%s' %
 str(rowobj

 ["DATETIME"]\

 str(unavailablevalue)

 self.setMARKrowobj["ID"] #

```



```

except Exception as e

 logging.error('Update rrd error'+str(e))

def setMARK(self, id) #设置标记

 try

 self.cursor.execute("update
webmonitor_monitordata set \

 MARK='1' where ID='%s'%id

 self.conn.commit()

 except Exception as e

 logging.error('SetMark database error'+str
(e))

def getNewdata(self) #获取新数据

 try

 self.cursor.execute("select ID,FID,
NAMELOOKUP_TIME,CONNECT_
TIME,PRETRANSFER_TIME,STARTTRANSFER_TIME,TOTAL_TIME,
HTTP_CODE,SPEED_DOWNLOAD,DATETIME from
webmonitor_monitordata where MARK='0'")

 for row in self.cursor.fetchall():

 self.updateRRD(row)

 except Exception as e

 logging.error('Get new database error'+str
(e))

```

---

config.py rrdtool  
crontab  
5

---

```
*/5 * * * * /usr/bin/python
/data/www/Servermonitor/webmonitor/updaterrd.py > /dev/null
2>&1
```

---

## 15.5 数据库应用

数据库Web应用开发使用Django数据库应用开发  
rrdtool数据库应用开发rrdtool create数据库应用  
rrdtool graph数据库应用开发SQL数据库应用  
DjangoORM数据库SQL数据库应用开发数据库应用  
数据库应用开发数据库应用

### 15.5.1 Django应用

数据库Django数据库应用开发数据库应用开发数据库应用

---

```
cd /data/www

django-admin.py startproject Servermonitor
```

---

数据库omaudit数据库urls.py数据库App数据库URL数据库  
数据库数据库

---

```
from django.conf.urls.defaults import *

urlpatterns = patterns('webmonitor.views')

 (r'^$', 'index') # 数据库index数据库应用开发

 (r'add_do/'', 'adddo') # 数据库adddo数据库应用开发数据库应用

 (r'add/'', 'add') # 数据库add数据库应用开发数据库应用

 (r'monitorlist/'', 'monitorlist') # 数据库monitorlist数据库应用
 数据库应用开发数据库应用
```



MySQL数据库  
URL  
rrdtool  
15-4

填写业务信息	
业务名称:	<input type="text"/>
监控URL:	<input type="text"/>
通知方式:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 短信 <input type="radio"/> 邮件 <input type="radio"/> MSN/Yahoo
选择探测点:	<input type="checkbox"/> 移动 <input type="checkbox"/> 联通 <input type="checkbox"/> 电信
探测规则:	<input type="checkbox"/> 200状态码 <input type="checkbox"/> 自定义返回串: <input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="增加"/> <input type="button" value="返回"/>	

## 15-4

rrdrrdtoolcreate

```
"""
```

```
=rrd
```

```
-create_rrdurl
```

```
"""
```

```
def create_rrdurl
```

```
 URL=url
```

```
 domain=GetURLdomainurl #GetURLdomainURL

```

```
 HID=[]
```

```
 cur_time=str(int(time.time)) #Linux
```

```

rrdtool.create start

HID=getID URL #getID URL ID

for id in HID #ID

 try

 #rrd "
/rrd/www.baidu.com/17_time.rrd"

 # step3005start

 #cur_time

 rrd_time=rrdtool.create
settings.RRDPATH+'/' +strdomain+'/' +strid+ \

 '_time.rrd' '--step' '300' '--start'

cur_time

 'DSNAMELOOKUP_TIMEGAUGE6000U'

#5DS

 'DSCONNECT_TIMEGAUGE6000U'

#GAUGE

 #

RRD

 'DSPRETRANSFER_TIMEGAUGE6000U'

#600

#

 'DSSTARTTRANSFER_TIMEGAUGE6000
U' #UNKNOWN0U

#

 'DSTOTAL_TIMEGAUGE6000U'

 'RRAAVERAGE0.51600' #

```

RRRA

#

3.2

'RRAAVERAGE0.56700'

#

#

'RRAAVERAGE0.524775'

'RRAAVERAGE0.5288797'

'RRAAVERAGE0.51600'

'RRAAVERAGE0.56700'

'RRAAVERAGE0.524775'

'RRAAVERAGE0.5444797'

'RRAAVERAGE0.51600'

'RRAAVERAGE0.56700'

'RRAAVERAGE0.524775'

'RRAAVERAGE0.5444797'

if rrd\_time

logging.error(rrdtool.error)

rrdtool.create

except Exception

logging.error('create rrd error'+str)

“www.baidu.com”“#||  
rrd/www.baidu.com”rrd

15-5 在“17\_18\_”目录下创建ID为17和18的目录，并分别创建download、time、unavailable三个子目录。

```
total 984
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 71800 Jun 28 16:30 17_download.rrd
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 352280 Jun 28 16:30 17_time.rrd
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 71800 Jun 28 16:30 17_unavailable.rrd
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 71800 Jun 28 16:30 18_download.rrd
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 352280 Jun 28 16:30 18_time.rrd
-rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 71800 Jun 28 16:30 18_unavailable.rrd
```

15-5 在rrd目录下创建

### 15.5.3 创建目录

在rrd目录下创建17和18两个目录，并分别创建download、time、unavailable三个子目录。15-6





15-6 使用“rrdtool”

使用rrdtool



15-7 使用

```
graph --start
--end
-3h-1day-1month-1year --end
--
start --end rrdtool graph
Python rrdtool --font
rrdtool Django
os.system
```

/data/www/Servermonitor/webmonitor/graphrrd.sh

---

```
#/bin/sh

rrdfile=$1 #rrdtool

pngfile=$2 #png

rrdtype=$3 #rrd

appname=$4 #

GraphStart=$5 #rrdtool

GraphEnd=$6 #rrdtool

ymax=$7 #Y

Alarm=$8 #

rrdtool_font_msyhbd="/data/www/Servermonitor/site_media/font/msyhbd.ttf"

rrdtool_font_msyh="/data/www/Servermonitor/site_media/font/
```

```

msyh.ttf"

if ["$rrdtype" == "time"] then

/usr/local/rrdtool/bin/rrdtool graph ${pngfile} -w 500 -h
207 \

-n TITLE 9 ${rrdtool_font_msyhbd} \ #
-n UNIT 8 ${rrdtool_font_msyh} \ #Y
-n LEGEND 8 ${rrdtool_font_msyh} \ #
-n AXIS 8 ${rrdtool_font_msyh} \ #
-c SHADEA#808080 \ #
-c SHADEB#808080 \ #
-c FRAME#006600 \ #
-c ARROW#FF0000 \ #XY
-c AXIS#000000 \ #XY
-c FONT#000000 \ #
-c CANVAS#eeffff \ #
-c BACK#ffffff \ #
--title "-----${appname}" -v " " \ #
--start ${GraphStart} \ #
--end ${GraphEnd} \ #
--lower-limit=0 \ # Y
--base=1024 \ #1k1000
-u ${ymax} -r \ #Y

DEF NAMELOOKUP_TIME=${rrdfile} NAMELOOKUP_TIME AVERAGE \
#

```

```

#AVERAGE

DEFCONNECT_TIME=${rrdfile}CONNECT_TIMEAVERAGE \

DEFPRETRANSFER_TIME=${rrdfile}PRETRANSFER_TIMEAVERAGE \

DEFSTARTTRANSFER_TIME=${rrdfile}STARTTRANSFER_TIME
AVERAGE \

DEFTOTAL_TIME=${rrdfile}TOTAL_TIMEAVERAGE \

COMMENT" \n" \

AREATOTAL_TIME#0011ff \ #""""""

#GPRINTTOTAL_TIMELAST

#

#

GPRINTTOTAL_TIMELAST"\%0.2lf %Ss" \

GPRINTTOTAL_TIMEAVERAGE"\%0.2lf %Ss" \

GPRINTTOTAL_TIMEMAX"\%0.2lf %Ss" \

GPRINTTOTAL_TIMEMIN"\%0.2lf %Ss" \

COMMENT" \n" \

LINE1NAMELOOKUP_TIME#eeee00 \ #""""""

GPRINTNAMELOOKUP_TIMELAST"\%0.2lf %Ss" \

GPRINTNAMELOOKUP_TIMEAVERAGE"\%0.2lf %Ss" \

GPRINTNAMELOOKUP_TIMEMAX"\%0.2lf %Ss" \

GPRINTNAMELOOKUP_TIMEMIN"\%0.2lf %Ss" \

COMMENT" \n" \

```



## 16 C/S

OManager OMServer  
OManager C/S OMServer  
B/S Web C/S B/S  
API  
OManager Python  
wxpython GUI  
Linux Windows XP Windows 2000 Windows  
2003 Windows 7 Linux 2.6  
Redhat Ubuntu

## 16.1 安装配置

OMServer和OMManager的安装和配置  
Linux的安装和配置  
OMManager的安装和配置  
XRC  
XML Resource和OMServer  
OMManager  
RC4  
Linux  
Psyco和Python  
OMManager和XML  
16-1和16-2



管理员登录

用户名:

密码:

私钥:

图16-1 安装配置



图16-2 界面截图



## 16.2 架构设计

OManager架构设计

系统架构设计

wxpython+xcrc+rpc+MySQL数据库

数据库使用mysql数据库，rpc使用python的rpc库

RC4加密解密

系统使用Saltstack、Ansible、Func

系统架构图16-3



图16-3 架构图

图16-3系统架构图

OManager使用python的rpc库

数据库使用mysql数据库

数据库使用mysql数据库

数据库使用mysql数据库

数据库使用mysql数据库

数据库使用mysql数据库

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□/□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□

# 16.3 数据库设计

## 16.3.1 数据库表

OManager数据库MySQL数据库设计  
OManager数据库3个数据库表

- upgrade数据库表
- users数据库表
- user\_logs数据库表

## 16.3.2 数据库表

1 upgrade数据库表

段名	数据类型	默认值	允许非空	自动递增	备注
version	char(5)		NO		最新版本号

2 user\_logs数据库表

字段名	数据类型	默认值	允许非空	自动递增	备注
id	int(5)		NO	是	日志 ID
user	char(10)		NO		管理员账号
event	char(255)		NO		操作事件
Datetime	timestamp	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	NO		操作日期

3 users数据库表

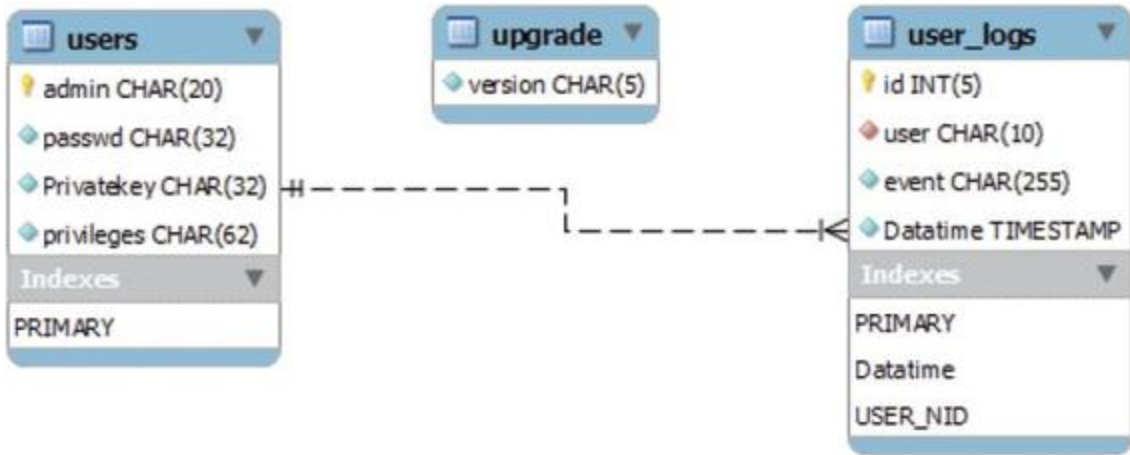
字段名	数据类型	默认值	允许非空	自动递增	备注
admin	char(20)		NO		管理员账号
passwd	char(32)		NO		管理员密码
Privatekey	char(32)		NO		私钥 md5
privileges	char(62)		NO		权限角色

### 16.3.3 五五五五五

```

OManager
XML
users
user_logs
"user"
users
"admin"
upgrade
OManager
16-4

```



□16-4    □□□□□□□□

## 16.4 环境部署

### 16.4.1 环境部署

OManager、wxPython2.8、rpyc-3.2.3、psyco-1.6 环境部署步骤如下：  
1. 安装 OManager 16-1 版本。

#### 16-1 环境部署

角色	主机名	IP	环境说明
主控端	SN2013-08-020	192.168.1.20	Saltstack   Ansible   Func 主控端、rpyc 服务器端
OManager	DELL-PC	192.168.1.101	wxPython、rpyc 客户端

### 16.4.2 环境部署

OManager 环境部署步骤如下：  
1. 安装 wxpython、rpyc、MySQL-python、psyco、pywin32 等依赖包。  
2. 安装 wxPython 2.8 版本。  
3. 安装 demo 程序。

·MySQL-python-1.2.4b4.win32-py2.7.exe  
Python 2.7 版本 MySQL API

·psyco-1.6.win32-py25.exe  
Python 2.5 版本

·pyinstaller-2.0.zip Python 打包工具  
Smart Install Maker

·pywin32-218.win32-py2.7.exe Windows  
API

·rpyc-3.2.3.win32.exe

·wxPython2.8-win32-docs-demos-  
2.8.12.1.exe wxPython Demo

·wxPython2.8-win32-unicode-2.8.12.1-  
py27.exe Python GUI

16-5

data	平台数据目录，存放配置文件、服务器信息XML文件等
img	平台图标目录
include	Python头文件存放目录，编译环境用到
Module	平台功能模块.XRC存放目录
numbers	平台帐号密钥存放目录
tmp	平台临时目录，存放升级包描述XML文件
MD5sum.exe	文件MD5计算工具
OManager.exe	平台入口可执行文件

16-5

## 16.5 数据库操作

### 16.5.1 数据库操作

OManager数据库操作...  
md5sum.exe...  
md5...md5...users...  
PrivateKey...root...  
numbers/root.pem...16-6...16-7...

```
D:\python\OManager\OManager>MD5sum.exe numbers/root.pem
8115082536da7863426017e0248bf3a8 numbers/root.pem
```

### 16-6 数据库操作md5

admin 管理员帐号	passwd 管理员密码	Privatekey 私钥MD5	privileges 权限角色
root	e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e	8115082536da7863426017e0248bf3a8	root

### 16-7 数据库操作md5

md5...  
PrivateKey...  
...  
...

```
def Check(self, name, password, Privatekey):
 import md5
```

```

 m = md5.new(password) #md5passwordmd5
 md5pass=m.hexdigest()

 myrow=DBclass() #MySQLdb.connect(host, user, passwd, db)

 sql = "select admin,privileges from users where
admin='%s' and

passwd='%s' \

 and Privatekey='%s' "% (name, md5pass,Privatekey)
#MySQL
#

 result = myrow.fetchall(sql)

 return result #

```

---

## md5hashlib

---

```

#md5fileNameexcludeLine
#includeLine

def md5(fileName, excludeLine="", includeLine="")
 m = hashlib.md5() #hashlibmd5 hash
 try
 fd = open(fileName,"rb") #
 except IOError:
 print "Unable to open the file in readmode"
 filename

 return

```



```

eachLine = fd.readline()

while eachLine:
 #excludeLine
 if excludeLine and eachLine.startswith(
 excludeLine):
 #excludeLine
 continue

 m.update(eachLine)
 #updatemd5

 eachLine = fd.readline()

m.update(includeLine)
#

fd.close()

return m.hexdigest()
#

```

---

md5

---

```

md5=self.Privatekey.GetValue()
#self.Privatekey.GetValue()

```

---

## 16.5.2

OManager  
 ConfigParser  
 ini  
 16-8



## 图16-8 系统配置

系统配置.ini文件位于系统安装目录下的data目录中。

data/config.ini

```
[system]
height = 765
width = 1024
version = v2014
upversion = 10026
ip = 192.168.1.20
port = 11511
timeout = 10
```



```

self._max_servers=self.cf.get("system"_"max_servers"
self._secret_key=self.cf.get("system"_"secret_key"
self._sysversion= self.cf.get("system"_"Version"
self._sysUpversion= self.cf.get("system"_"Upversion"
self._upgrade_url= self.cf.get("system"_"upgrade_url"
#""db""
self._db_ip= self.cf.get("db"_"db_ip"
self._db_user= self.cf.get("db"_"db_user"
self._db_pass= self.cf.get("db"_"db_pass"
self._db_name= self.cf.get("db"_"db_name"

```

---

```

get""set""ini""
IP""
self.DB_ip.GetValue""

```

---

```

self.cf.set("db"_"db_ip" self.DB_ip.GetValue""

```

---

### 16.5.3

**OManager**
XML
Tree
ListBox
16-9



## 16-9 配置Nginx

配置Nginx服务器→配置Nginx→  
 配置Nginx16-10配置NginxXML配置Nginx  
 配置

data/ServerOptioninfo.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
- <wml>
 - <AppClass id="1">
 <appname>应用服务器</appname>
 </AppClass>
 - <AppClass id="2">
 <appname>数据库服务器</appname>
 </AppClass>
 - <AppClass id="3">
 <appname>日志服务器</appname>
 </AppClass>
 + <AppClass id="4">
 + <AppClass id="5">
 + <AppClass id="6">
 - <AppClass id="7">
 <appname>测试服务器</appname>
 </AppClass>
 + <AppClass id="8">
 + <AppClass id="9">
 + <AppClass id="10">
 + <AppClass id="11">
 + <AppClass id="12">
 - <AppClass id="13">
 <appname>游戏服务器</appname>
 </AppClass>
</wml>

```

## 图16-10 服务器XML文件

图16-10中的XML文件，其根节点为wml，wml节点下包含多个AppClass节点，每个AppClass节点包含一个appname属性，其值即为该服务器的名称。图16-10中的XML文件，其根节点为wml，wml节点下包含多个AppClass节点，每个AppClass节点包含一个appname属性，其值即为该服务器的名称。图16-10中的XML文件，其根节点为wml，wml节点下包含多个AppClass节点，每个AppClass节点包含一个appname属性，其值即为该服务器的名称。

图16-10中的XML文件，其根节点为wml，wml节点下包含多个AppClass节点，每个AppClass节点包含一个appname属性，其值即为该服务器的名称。图16-10中的XML文件，其根节点为wml，wml节点下包含多个AppClass节点，每个AppClass节点包含一个appname属性，其值即为该服务器的名称。图16-10中的XML文件，其根节点为wml，wml节点下包含多个AppClass节点，每个AppClass节点包含一个appname属性，其值即为该服务器的名称。

```
- <wml>
- <server ip="192.168.1.20">
 <serverserial>SN2013-08-020</serverserial>
 <wip>218.31.20.20</wip>
 <lip>192.168.1.20</lip>
 <os>Linux</os>
 <app>www.domain.com</app>
 <locate>05-02-10</locate>
 <option>1</option>
</server>
- <server ip="192.168.1.21">
 <serverserial>SN2013-08-021</serverserial>
 <wip>218.31.20.21</wip>
 <lip>192.168.1.21</lip>
 <os>Linux</os>
 <app>www.domain.com</app>
 <locate>05-05-01</locate>
 <option>1</option>
</server>
```

图16-11 服务器功能分类XML文件

图16-2 服务器功能分类表

属性与子元素	含 义
ip	IP 地址（唯一标识），内外网 IP 均可
serverserial	主机名
wip	外网 IP 地址
lip	内网 IP 地址
os	操作系统类别
app	应用名称，一般为应用域名
locate	服务器所处机架位置
option	功能分类 ID，与服务器功能分类的 XML 文件中 AppClass 标签的 id 属性关联

服务器功能分类表是用于描述服务器功能分类的 XML 文件，其根元素为 OManager，其子元素为 users、privileges 和 ID，其中 ID 元素的值为“root”。

“demo”  
16-12

admin 管理员帐号	passwd 管理员密码	Privatekey 私钥MD5	privileges 权限角色
demo	e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e	dc3d4ca98819e25a3ebcc939d5c21378	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
root	e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e	8115082536da7863426017e0248bf3a8	root



16-12

wx.Frame“”  
XMLID  
ID“  
“<option>”ID  
ID

```
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET

import os

import sys

root_tree = ET.parse
[sys.path[0]+' /data/ServerOptioninfo.xml'] #XML

class_tree = ET.parse
[sys.path[0]+' /data/Serverinfo.xml'] #XML

root_doc = root_tree.getroot() #XMLroot
```



```

class_doc = class_tree.getroot() #返回XML的root
class ServerClassList():
 def Resurn_list(self,UserPrivileges): #返回服务器列表

 ServerList_KEY=[] #返回服务器列表的key
 serverclass=[] #返回服务器类
 serverapp=[] #返回服务器应用

 for root_child in root_doc: #遍历根节点

 if not root_child.get('id') in UserPrivileges
and not
UserPrivileges[0]=="root":

 continue #跳过

 serverclass.append(root_child[0].text.encode
('gbk')) #返回服务器类

 #返回<appname>

 serverapp=[]

 for class_child in class_doc: #遍历类节点

 #返回ID<app>serverapp

 #返回index<app>serverapp

 if class_child[6].text==root_child.get
('id'):

 try:

 serverapp.index
(class_child[4].text.encode('gbk'))

 except:

```

```

serverapp.append
class_child[4].text.encode('gbk')

serverclass.append(serverapp)

ServerList_KEY.append(serverclass)

serverclass=[]

[[['www.a.com' 'www.b.com']] ['www.c.com']]...]

return ServerList_KEY

```

## 16.5.4

B/S C/S OManager B/S OManager OManager 16-13



16-13

OManager□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□updateMS.xml□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□urllib□□□□HTTP□□□□updateMS.xml□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□URL□□□□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  
□□□□updateMS.xml□□□□

□tmp/updateMS.xml□

---

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<wml>

 <AppClass id="1">

 <localsrc>data/Serverinfo.xml</localsrc>

 <remotesrc>/data/Serverinfo.xml</remotesrc>

 </AppClass>

 <AppClass id="2">

 <localsrc>data/ServerOptioninfo.xml</localsrc>

 <remotesrc>/data/ServerOptioninfo.xml</remotesrc>

 </AppClass>

 <AppClass id="3">

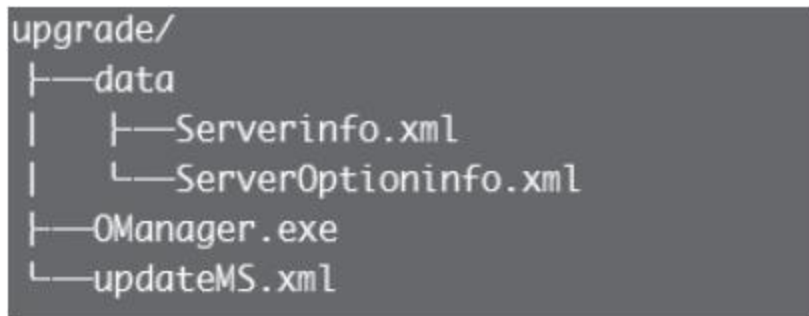
 <localsrc>OManager.10026.exe</localsrc>

 <remotesrc>/OManager.exe</remotesrc>

 </AppClass>

</wml>
```

XML的localsrc和remotesrc属性，  
URL属性，URL属性，  
“data/Serverinfo.xml”  
“/data/Serverinfo.xml”16-14



## 16-14 目录结构

OManager.exe  
Serverinfo.xml  
ServerOptioninfo.xml  
updateMS.xml

1 16-14

2 upgrade version  
“10026” data/config.ini  
upversion  
16-15

3 “” 16-15

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□“OManager.10026.exe”□□□□□□□□□□□16-16□

□□“OManager.10026.exe”□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□“218.31.20.11”□□□□□16-17□□□□□

data/config.ini□□upversion□□□□□□□

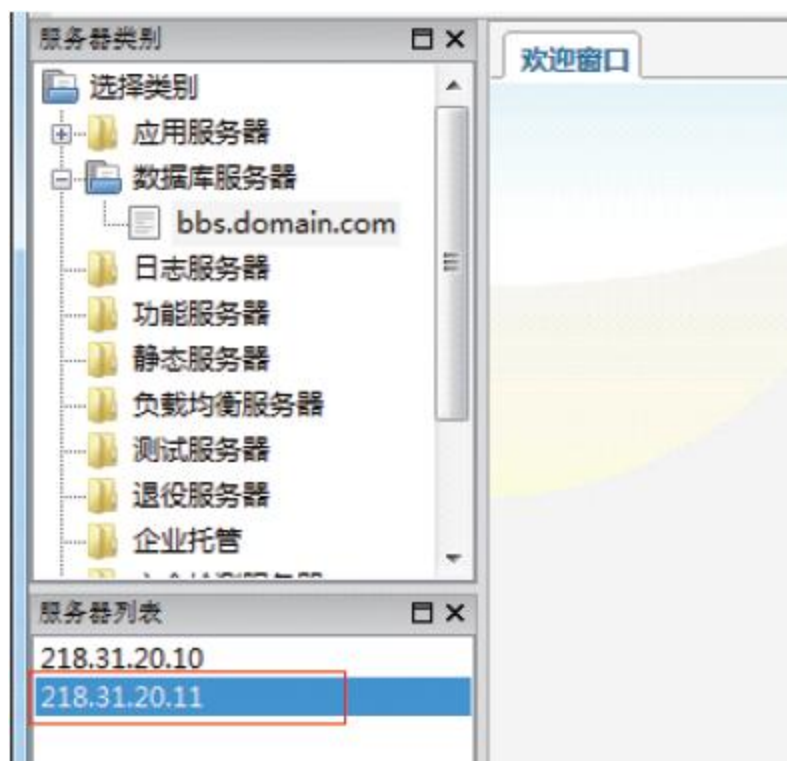
□“10026”□□□□□□□□□□□□□



□16-15 □□□□□□

MD5sum.exe	2013/7/21 21:07
OManager.10026.exe	2014/7/12 12:26
OManager.exe	2014/7/12 12:20
msvcm90.dll	2013/8/4 15:37
msvcp90.dll	2013/8/4 15:37
msvcr90.dll	2013/8/4 15:37
python27.dll	2012/4/10 23:31
wxbase30u_net_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:21
wxbase30u_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:21

□16-16 □□□□□□□□



□16-17 □□□□□□□□

OManager  
urllib.urlopen[url].read  
HTTP  
xml.etree.ElementTree  
XML

---

```
def load_data(self,event): #加载数据

 try:

 if self.button.GetLabel() == u"刷新":

 self.Destroy()

 url=self.updateURL+"/updateMS.xml" #数据源地址

 localfile=sys.path[0]+'tmp/updateMS.xml'

 if not self.download(url,localfile): #下载失败

 return

 except Exception,e:

 wx.MessageBox(u"加载数据失败"+str(e),

u"OManager",style=wx.

OK|wx.ICON_ERROR)

 self.Destroy()

 return

 try: #解析XML数据

 import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET

 update_tree = ET.parse

(sys.path[0]+'tmp/updateMS.xml')
```

```

 up_doc = update_tree.getroot()

 except Exception as e:

 wx.MessageBox(u"*****"u"0Manager"
style=wx.OK|wx.ICON_ERROR

 self.Destroy()

 return

 try: #*****

 #download*****

 upgrade_count=0

 for cur_child in up_doc:

 upgrade_count+=1

 url=self.updateURL+cur_child[1].text

 localfile=sys.path[0]+'/' +cur_child[0].text

 if self.download[url]localfile==False:

 break

 self.cf.set("system" "Upversion"
self.lastversion #**config.ini

 #*****

 self.cf.write(open
sys.path[0]+'data/config.ini' "w"

 self.ConnStaticText.SetLabel(u"*****"+str
upgrade_count+"*****")

 self.button.SetLabel(u"")

 except Exception as e:

```



```

wx.MessageBox(u"#####" "OManager"
style=wx.OK|wx.ICON_ERROR

self.Destroy

return

finally

pass

event.Skip

```

---

## 16.5.5 #####

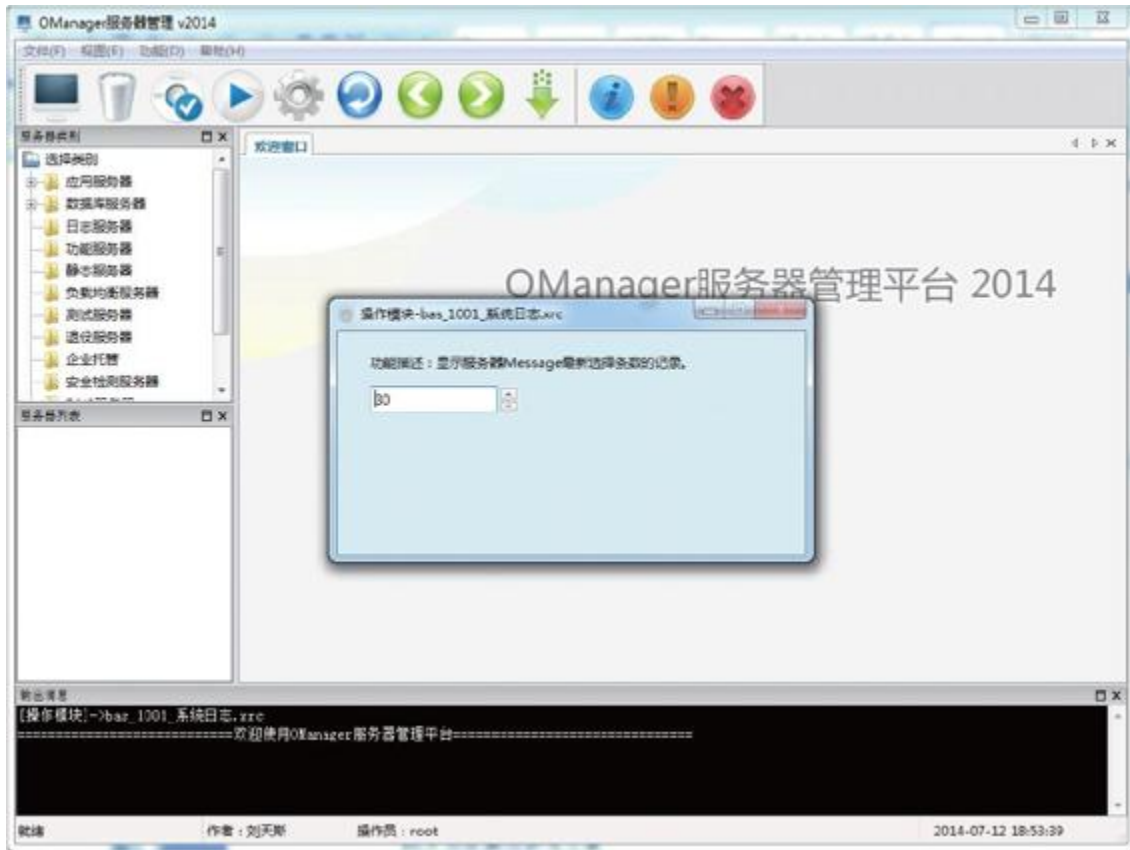
OManager#####OMserver#####  
 #####OMserver#####HTML#####OManager  
 #####XRC#####XML Resource#####  
 wxWidgets#####  
 Django#####  
 #####XML#####  
 #####XRC#####  
[http://wiki.wxwidgets.org/Using\\_XML\\_Resources\\_with\\_XRC](http://wiki.wxwidgets.org/Using_XML_Resources_with_XRC)#####XRC  
 #####16-18#####16-19



## 16-18 界面

OManager 界面设计主要使用 wxSpinCtrl 和 wxListBox 等控件。wxTextCtrl 用于文本输入。rpysc 用于处理数据。"bas\_1001\_\*.xrc" 是资源文件。wxPanel 用于容器。wxStaticText 用于静态文本。wxSpinCtrl 用于 spin 控件。<value> 用于值。<min> 用于最小值。<max> 用于最大值。

[http://wiki.wxwidgets.org/Using\\_XML\\_Resources\\_with\\_XRC](http://wiki.wxwidgets.org/Using_XML_Resources_with_XRC)



16-19

Module/bas\_1001\_系统日志.xrc

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resource>
 <object class="wxPanel" name="panel">
 <size>200x100</size>
 <object class="wxStaticText" name="label1">
 <label>系统日志Message</label>
 </label>
 <pos>30x20</pos>
```



```

 self.Parameter1 = xrc.XRCCTRL(panel,
'Parameter1_object_id') #参数1

except Exception:
 pass

#参数1的类名和值
try:
 if self.Parameter1.GetClassName()=="wxSpinCtrl":
 self.Parameter1_value=self.Parameter1.GetValue()
 elif self.Parameter1.GetClassName()=="wxListBox":
 self.Parameter1_value=self.Parameter1.GetStringSelection()
except Exception:
 pass

...

```

---

```

#XRC参数名“_ID_”和“_”
#XRC参数名“_”和“_”
#XRC参数名“_”和“_”
#XRC参数名“_”和“_”

```

---

```

bashmenu = wx.Menu() #“”
appmenu = wx.Menu() #“”
dbmenu = wx.Menu() #“”
servicemenu = wx.Menu() #“”

```























```

middlemenu = wx.Menu() #""
#XRC
for file_info in self.ModuleDetail
 file_array=string.split(file_info['_']
 if file_info[03]=="bas"
 bashmenu.Append(int(file_array[1])file_array[2]
file_array[2]
 elif file_info[03]=="app"
 appmenu.Append(int(file_array[1])file_array[2]
file_array[2]
 elif file_info[03]=="dba"
 dbmenu.Append(int(file_array[1])file_array[2]
file_array[2]
 elif file_info[03]=="ser"
 servicemenu.Append(int(file_array[1])
file_array[2]file_array[2]
 elif file_info[03]=="mid"
 middlemenu.Append(int(file_array[1])file_array[2]
file_array[2]

```

---

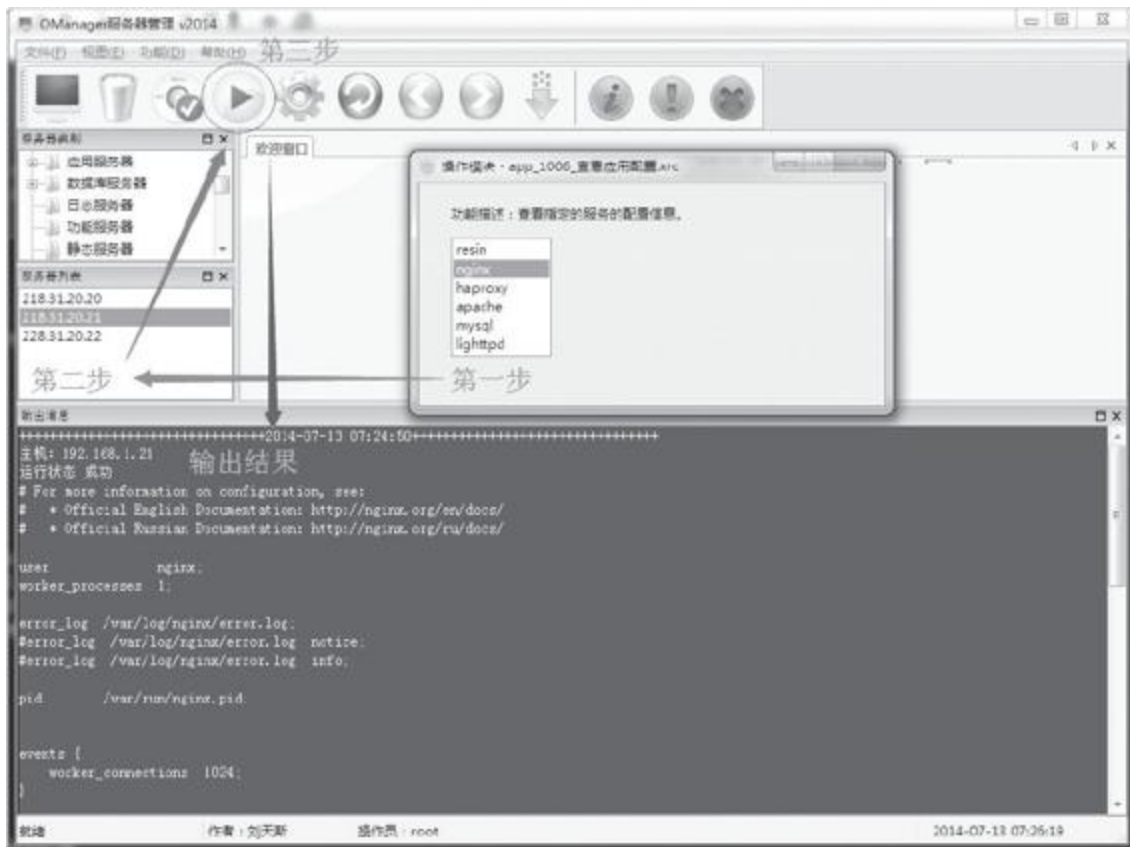
""ID"
 XRC
 Module
 ID"100\*"
 XRC16-20

名称	修改日期	类型	大小
 app_1005_同步应用文件.xrc	2014/7/2 6:59	XRC 文件	1 KB
 app_1006_查看应用配置.xrc	2014/7/2 23:47	XRC 文件	1 KB
 app_3200_YUM安装.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 app_3201_硬件检查.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_1001_系统日志.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_1002_最后登录.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_1003_系统版本.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_1004_内核模块.xrc	2014/7/3 19:10	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_1007_重启进程服务.xrc	2014/7/2 23:47	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_3100_可控服务器.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_3105_监听端口.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_3106_系统用户.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_3107_系统组.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_3109_计划任务.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 bas_3110_活动用户.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 dba_3300_更新配置.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 dba_3302_重启MySQL.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 dba_3303_锁进程.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 dba_3304_写语句.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 dba_3305_检查备份.xrc	2013/7/20 18:30	XRC 文件	1 KB
 mid_3500_消息服务.xrc	2014/6/29 22:23	XRC 文件	1 KB
 ser_3400_后台分析检查.xrc	2014/6/29 22:23	XRC 文件	1 KB

## 16-20 XRC

### 16.5.6

OManager  
16-21



## 16-21 配置nginx

在OManager中配置nginx服务，  
 OMserver中配置rpyc和RC4，  
 13.5.3节中配置wxPython。

```
try:
 conn=rpyc.connect(self._ip,int(self._port) #rpyc
 #login
 conn.root.login
```



```

 '0Muser'+'KJS23o4ij09gHF734iuh sdfhkGYSihoiwhj38u4h'

except Exception as e:

 message=u"*****"+str(e)

 wx.MessageBox(message,u"0Manager*****"
style=wx.OK|wx.ICON_ERROR)

 return

#0nGetSelectServerinfo*****

_server_list=self.0nGetSelectServerinfo('serverserial_ip'
1int(self._max_servers)

#*****

if not _server_list:

 return

#*****Addsyslogs*****user_logs*****

Intologs.Addsyslogs(self.CurrentAdmin+u"*****"+\

self.0nGetSelectServerinfo('lip'120+u"-
MID"+GetModelestrrow[0])

#*****“ID@@IP*NN@@1@@2@@”

“1001@@192.168.1.21*SN2013-08-021@@30@@”

put_string+=str(GetModelestrrow[0])
+"@@"+_server_list+"@@"+Parameter_string

#tencode*****

put_string=FunApp.tencode(put_string,self._secret_key)

#rpycRuncommands*****tdecode*****0Result=
FunApp.tdecode(conn.root.Runcommands(put_string)
self._secret_key).decode('utf8')

#“”*****

```

```
self.OnWriteMessageBox(FunApp.format_str(OPresult)

conn.close()
```

---

“””SetInsertionPoint  
0WriteText

---

```
def OnWriteMessageBox(self,message)

 t = time.localtime(time.time)

 st = time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H%M%S" t) #

 self.SysMessaegText.SetInsertionPoint0 #
 0

 #message

 self.SysMessaegText.WriteText("++++++"+str(st)
+"++++++\n"+message+"\n")

 self.SysMessaegText.SetInsertionPoint0
```

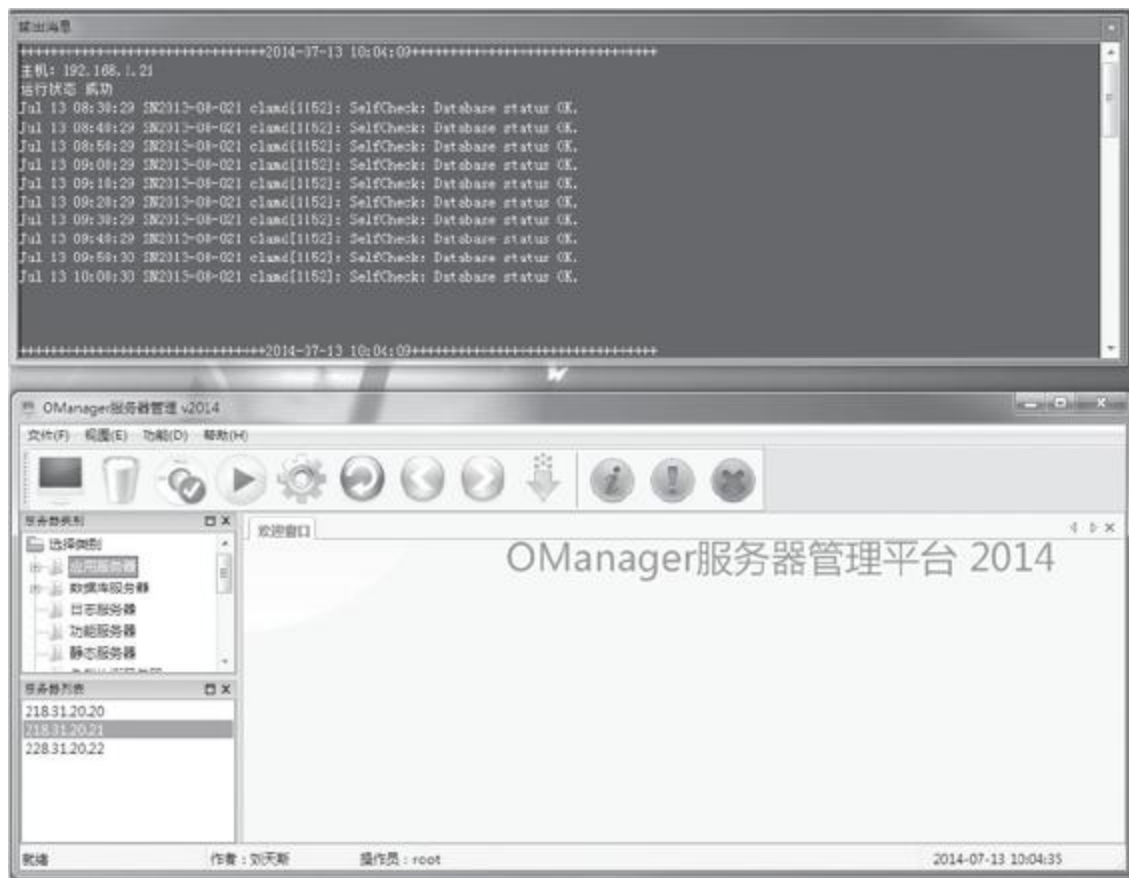
---

16-22OManager

## 16.5.7

Python  
pyinstaller  
<http://www.pyinstaller.org>  
LinuxWindows

# Pyinstaller 2.0 打包安装程序 bat 文件



16-22 打包安装程序

install.bat

```
cd D:\python\OManager\OManager
```

```
d
```

```
rd /S /Q dist
```

```
rd /S /Q build
```

```
del logdict2.7.3.final.0-1.log
```

```
python d:\soft/pyinstaller-2.0/pyinstaller.py --onedir -w -
-icon=img/imac.ico OManager.py
```

```
copy MD5sum.exe dist\OManager
```

```
xcopy /s data dist\OManager\data\
```

```
xcopy /s img dist\OManager\img\
```

```
xcopy /s Module dist\OManager\Module\
```

```
xcopy /s numbers dist\OManager\numbers\
```

```
xcopy /s tmp dist\OManager\tmp\
```

```
rd /S /Q build
```

```
rd /S /Q build
```

```
del logdict2.7.3.final.0-1.log
```

---

□□□□□□

□“D:\python\OManager\OManager”□□□“--  
onedir”□□□□□□□□□□exe□□□□□□□□□□“-w”□  
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□“--icon”□□□□□□□□  
□□“OManager.py”□□□□□□□□□□xcopy□□□□□  
□□□□□□□□□□dist\OManager□□□□□□□□□□□□

16-23□

名称	修改日期	类型	大小
tmp	2014/7/13 10:11	文件夹	
numbers	2014/7/13 10:11	文件夹	
Module	2014/7/13 10:11	文件夹	
include	2014/7/13 10:11	文件夹	
img	2014/7/13 10:11	文件夹	
data	2014/7/13 10:11	文件夹	
wxmsw30u_xrc_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:23	应用程序扩展	658 KB
wxmsw30u_html_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:23	应用程序扩展	587 KB
wxmsw30u_core_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:22	应用程序扩展	4,671 KB
wxmsw30u_aui_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:23	应用程序扩展	391 KB
wxmsw30u_adv_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:22	应用程序扩展	1,222 KB
wxbase30u_xml_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:23	应用程序扩展	133 KB
wxbase30u_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:21	应用程序扩展	1,978 KB
wxbase30u_net_vc90.dll	2013/12/28 2:21	应用程序扩展	152 KB
python27.dll	2012/4/10 23:31	应用程序扩展	2,250 KB
msvcr90.dll	2013/8/4 15:37	应用程序扩展	641 KB
msvcp90.dll	2013/8/4 15:37	应用程序扩展	556 KB
msvc90.dll	2013/8/4 15:37	应用程序扩展	220 KB
OManager.exe	2014/7/13 10:11	应用程序	2,121 KB
MD5sum.exe	2013/7/21 21:07	应用程序	791 KB
wx_xrc.pyd	2014/6/29 11:50	PYD 文件	146 KB

## 16-23 安装程序

安装程序是指能够将软件安装到计算机上的程序。常见的安装程序有Advanced Installer、Inno Setup、Smart Install Maker等。本章将介绍如何使用“Setup.exe”安装程序。

### 16-24



RC4□□□□□□□□

<http://www.snip2code.com/Snippet/27937/Blockout-encryption-decryption-methods-p>

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